

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

A240
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Amello, F.
1942. carpet
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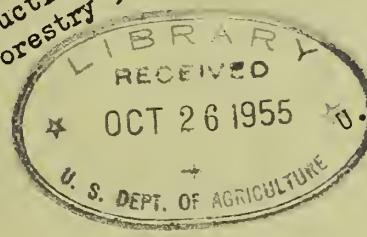
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Washington,

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1929. big 1
U. S.
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Albert L.
more about the control of nematodes.
U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1953:
129-134.

Liefeld, T. A.
1937. naval stores yield
U. S. Forest Serv.
Expt. Sta. Occas. Pap.
illus. [Processed.]

HOW TO PREPARE LITERATURE CITATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTAL USE



APRIL 1955
FOREST SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U. S. Forest Service.
1939. glossary of terms used in fire control.
24 pp.

Hampf, Frederick E.
1955. relationship of
the b. h. f.
Northeast
Res

Nichols, J. M., and Kihlmine, Paul M.
1954. fire line construction with forced
air. Jour. Forestry 52: 943-944,
illus.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.
1949. trees. Agr. Yearbook 1949, 944 pp.,
illus.

Wakeley, Philip C.
1954. planting the southern pines. J. S.
Dept. Agr. Agr. Monog. 18, 233
pp., illus.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY

This guide for preparing the Department is issued. Presented are essential publication on this subject prompted by observations, the hope that our auth-

The preparation of a citation for the person preparing should be to provide for each citation, and illustration, of publication, and periodical or serial name. The list will be an effective

Since author, date, and title are common to all citations, they are countered in preparing. Citations are taken up separately. It is presented at the end, and a few other matters.



BOOK NUMBER

A240
F76

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CLEO THORNTON, Editor
Division of Information & Education

Washington, D. C.

April 1955

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SUGGESTIONS FOR AUTHORS

The preparation of a list of citations requires painstaking work. It is of the utmost importance that the details of the citation be accurate in all respects and that the identification be complete enough so that anyone trying to locate the reference in a library or elsewhere will have a minimum of difficulty. While it is true that such lists are only an appendage to the main work, nevertheless some readers may be critical of the researcher's ability if they try to use an inaccurate and poorly prepared list of references he has furnished. Therefore, verify all references from the originals; do not quote from other authors, because you may be repeating someone else's errors.

The suggestions that follow are presented for the uninitiated and for those who have experienced difficulty in recording and keeping track of their citations in the writing process.

A. J. Riker, in instructions to writers for *Phytopathology*, had this to say (*Phytopathology* 36 (11): 970-971. 1946):

"References to other publications present many opportunities for error. Just as editors frown on long literature reviews, so they discourage an excessive number of citations. Unless they are really necessary, a large number makes a paper appear pedantic rather than learned. How often we see a general statement followed by a string of citations when one or two would serve as examples.

"An easy method, while preparing a manuscript, is to enter in the text the name of the author with the year of publication. If the same author has several publications in a year, they are designated by letters (e.g., Jones, 1935a, 1935b, 1935c, . . .).

"The complete citation may be placed on a card of convenient size, the reference cards being kept in alphabetical order. The form of the citation is a convention . . . [writers for U. S. D. A., of course, follow U. S. D. A. form] . . . Before the literature cited is typed double spaced from the alphabetically arranged cards, every letter and number of the citation should be checked against the cards, every letter and number of the citation should be checked against the original. Do you think this is a tedious, time-consuming job? Obviously. Should it be left to the editors? Certainly not.

"Before the final copy is typed, . . . the author's name and the year of publication are replaced by numbers, corresponding to those in the alphabetically arranged 'Literature Cited,' providing there are [7] or more. Fewer citations are handled as footnotes. Once the list is done, any deletion or addition of a reference means changing many numbers both in the text, where they are easily missed, and in the 'Literature Cited.'"

There is another worthwhile step that can overcome the "missing numbers" mentioned by Mr. Riker. The step may seem like an added chore, but it will pay off by saving you considerable time and uncertainty. Whether you prepare

your author cards for the list before you start writing or as you proceed with the writing, when you make an entry in the text record the page number on the author card. The author cards should be left unnumbered during the initial writing of the text; you may decide to make some changes or additions. When the writing is completed, arrange the cards alphabetically and number them. Because the cards show you text location, you can turn quickly through the manuscript and replace author name and date with the number assigned to the carded reference.

If you revise your manuscript after it has a formally numbered list, keep a check card. When you start your revision, you will have on the check card consecutive numbers from 1, which represent your citation numbers. As you revise a page of the text that has a citation, record the page number on the check card opposite the appropriate number. If you are omitting a citation, be certain to strike it from the check card as well as from the text; if you add one, enter it temporarily as an "a" number on the check card and record page number. When the revision is completed, (1) enter new citation numbers on the check card if there were omissions and additions; (2) turn the pages of the manuscript to where your check card shows that a citation occurs and correct it; (3) renumber your revised citation list.

Occasionally the question of proper placement for citation numbers in the text arises. Only general principles can be given, not hard and fast rules. It is extremely important that a reader never be put in the position of having to guess whether the idea, statement of fact, claim, or whatever involves a citation number is entirely that of the author cited or a combination of something you wish to cite plus an idea or opinion of your own. This, of course, actually determines the position of a citation number. If the statement is attributable entirely to the author cited, the number may be either at the beginning or end of the sentence depending on how the sentence is written. Where the content of the whole paragraph is attributable to the author cited, it is usually most convenient to dispose of the citation number in the introductory sentence. An example of an improperly placed citation will demonstrate this point.

A study in South Africa has confirmed and amplified the findings at Bogalusa. In four different South African localities, the average heights of loblolly pine at 9 years ranged from 34.8 to 45.5... Average diameters breast high varied... From these results, Sherry deduces the existence of a southern, an intermediate, and a northern race of loblolly pine... Of these, the southern race is much the best adapted to South African conditions (639).

Halfway through the paragraph, the reader comes upon the name of Sherry for the first time. The last sentence, which is written as though it might be a conclusion of the writer rather than of Sherry, includes the citation number. The citation number refers to Sherry's actual work. Therefore, if the first sentence is amended to read "A study in South Africa by Sherry (639)...," and the last sentence rephrased so that there is no doubt that the fact stated is attributable

to Sherry even though the citation number is omitted at that point, the paragraph gains in clarity. Of course, the last sentence could be kept unchanged, but it is preferable to arrange your sentences and text so that there is a minimum of need for repeated citation numbers.

A few things to remember in preparing lists for Department publication:

If an article is available in both printed and processed form, and the content is the same, cite the printed source even though you may feel that the processed article will be more easily obtained from your station. In 1948 the Department Office of Information ruled that we might include "processed" articles, i. e., articles reproduced by mimeograph, multilith, or other medium--except typewriting--in formal lists of literature. Prior to that time the OI had maintained that if a piece of writing was not in "print," it could not be classed as literature. Relaxation of the rule was prompted by the belief that some worthwhile findings were available in processed form, but not in printed form because of a shortage of funds or for other reasons. It is advisable to cite "processed" sources only when absolutely necessary.

Do not include the publisher's name in your citation.

List only one source per citation. If the article has appeared in several publications, cite the one you believe to be best known.

HOW TO RECORD AUTHOR NAMES

Enter the name of the author exactly as given on the title page of the publication, using the full name or initials, as the case may be. If all given names are reduced to initials, it can cause confusion and loss of time for someone later, particularly in cases where there are two authors with identical surnames and initials.

Author's name unknown

When authorship is not known, the word "Anonymous" is substituted for the name and will precede all other entries in the list.

Doubtful names

Occasionally you may find on the title page only the initials of the surname of an author, or even abbreviated surnames. It is permissible to complete the name if it can be found elsewhere on the publication or if you can find it in a library catalog, standard index, or bibliography. Any part supplied to complete the name should, of course, be enclosed in brackets. If you are unable to supply the missing parts and have, for instance, only the author's initials R. A. E., the entry will be made under the initial of the surname (E., R. A.) and will precede all other entries beginning with the initial E.

Error in names

If you know that there is a typographical error in a name, for instance that Downs should be spelled Downes, make your

entry as given on the publication but follow it with your correction in brackets, thus: Downs [Downes], George G. Do not put the corrected name first, because the library card will probably be entered under the name given on the publication.

Joint authors

When there is more than one author, separate the names by commas and use "and" before the last one, thus: Wygant, N. D., and Nelson, Arthur L. If there are as many as 5 joint authors, list the first 3, followed by a comma and "and others": Winters, R. K., Ward, G. B., Eldredge, I. F., and others.

Hyphenated names

Usually these names will be entered as they appear (Schantz-Hansen, T.). Occasionally, however, an author may be better known by the last half of his surname; for example, I. B. Pole-Evans is better known by the name of Evans. In such instances it is proper to make the entry Evans, I. B. Pole.

Prefixes

Names preceded by prefixes are entered under the prefix if the name is anglicized, as for example Van Dersal, W. R., Van Nostrand, D. If not an anglicized name, the entry is under the name following the prefix, as Engel, Alexander von. French names are entered under the prefixes Le, La, L', Du, or Des: Du Bois, Louis F., Le Gavrian, P. L., etc. Otherwise, enter under part of the name following prefix: Bary, A. de.

Societies, Institutions, & Government Departments & Agencies

These are entered as authors of publications for which they are responsible, unless such publications are ascribed to individual authors. The name of a Government agency should be preceded by the abbreviation U. S.; it is not necessary to include the Department name. Example: U. S. Forest Service; U. S. Geological Survey, etc.

Transliterated names

Names of Russians, Japanese, and others that must be transliterated are preferably in the English form. If the German, French, or other form is on the publication, enter under the English form, followed by the other form enclosed in brackets.

DATE OF PUBLICATION

Date unknown

If the date of publication cannot be found, the abbreviation for no date is entered in brackets, [n. d.].

Book

Use date on title page. If date is not given there, use the date shown on the copyright or preface of the book, or you may find it in a card catalog or elsewhere. When more than one volume is cited, enter date of first and last volume cited, for example: 1951-53.

Periodical

The date of the periodical is taken from either the cover or the initial page; do not take the date from the initial page of a volume in which the periodical may be bound. If article is in installments that have appeared in more than one year, give all years covered. Citation arrangement:

Author.

1952-53. title of article. Periodical 3: 56-75,
illus., 1952; 4: 15-20, illus., 1953.

For annual reports, proceedings, and other publications issued for specific years but published in a later year, enter actual publication date; then enter in parentheses, preceding volume number, the specific year or years covered by the report. Citation arrangement:

Author.

1951. title of article. Report (1950) 14: 23-25.

Reprint dates

There are instances in which for various reasons reprint dates should be shown for books or periodicals even though the text of the article was not changed in any way. In such instances, always enter the original publication date first and conclude citation with reprint date and other information, if any, enclosed in parentheses. Example:

U. S. Forest Service.

1948. know your watersheds. U. S. Dept. Agr.,
Agr. Inf. Ser. 67, 13 pp., illus. (Re-
printed 1953 as U. S. Dept. Agr.
Leaflet 282.)

In this instance the original issue date was given inside the cover; reprint date was found at the end of the GPO imprint line at the back of the publication.

TITLE OF ARTICLE CITED

Titles are usually cited in full. However, if they are very long, they may be shortened. If you shorten a title, retain the first words, show omissions by three dots, and be certain that essential parts of the title are left.

Subtitle

Where there is a main title and also a subtitle, put a period after the main title, then number or part, followed by the subtitle. Example: common or native trees of missouri.
III. osage orange. . .

Foreign titles

Titles of articles written in foreign languages that use the common alphabet will be entered as they appear on the publication. If the publication is in Russian or other language not in the common alphabet, omit foreign title and enter the translated title in brackets. It is best, if possible to obtain the translation from an abstracting journal, standard index, or bibliography because this may make it easier for someone else to find the article. However, if a translated title in English, French, German, or other common-alphabet language appears in the publication, that may be used as the entry. At the very end of citations with translated titles, enter information that may help anyone using your list to determine whether he could use the article if he were to spend time hunting it, for such articles are not always easy to find even when properly identified. For instance, the bracketed material would tell him the language of the original article and any other helpful information. Example:

Dimitroff, T.

1926. [study of seed material of *pinus peuce*.] Sofisk. Univ., Agron. Fakult. God. (Sofia Univ., Faculté Agron. Ann.) 4: 259-306. [In Bulgarian. French summary, pp. 303-306.]

If a translated title cannot be listed, then a transliteration may be used in brackets.

Supplied titles

Sometimes an author's contribution to annual reports or proceedings, etc., of institutions does not have a title of its own, or its title may be a section or paragraph heading of the publication. If the contribution is not titled, a title should be supplied. It should be clear, brief as possible, and entered in brackets to show that it is supplied. If the author's contribution to the report is covered by a section or paragraph head, either may be entered as the title and need not be enclosed in brackets.

HOW TO RECORD A BOOK OR BOOKLET CITATION

The essentials of a book citation, in order, and taken from the title page if possible, are (1) author; (2) date; (3) title; (4) edition (except first); (5) inclusive pagination or, if citing more than one volume, number of volumes; (6) illustrations; and (7) place of publication. Important series may be noted. Booklet or pamphlet-type publications have the same essentials except that "place of publication" can usually be omitted. This exception is applied when "place" is self-evident in any earlier part of the citation. Examples of this are found most particularly in citations to booklets issued by Government and State institutions.

Edition

If no edition is mentioned, the first is understood. Example:

Sargent, Charles Sprague.

1933. manual of the trees of north america (exclusive of mexico). Ed. 2, 910 pp., illus. Boston and New York.

Pagination

Give the main pagination only. Any reference to specific pages should be made in the text by using the citation number and specific page cited--(14, p. 36). If citing more than one volume, omit pagination and enter number of volumes cited.

Illustrations

If the publication cited is illustrated with photos, maps, or charts, this information should always be included following the main pagination--449 pp., illus.; it should be included even though there is only 1 illustration. This information may be of value to some researcher who is hunting illustrations on a particular subject. If the work cited is essentially pictorial, "illus." may be omitted. Plates, photos, maps, and line drawings are all classed as illustrations.

Place of publication

Enter place of publication as given on title page. If more than two are given, enter only two, followed by "etc." enclosed in brackets. Add abbreviations for State or country after all places except large well-known cities. Do not include the publishing concern's name.

Gray, Asa.

1908. gray's new manual of botany: a handbook of the flowering plants and ferns...
Ed. 7, rev. and enl. by Benjamin Lincoln Robinson and Merritt Lyndon Fernald. 926 pp., illus. New York, Cincinnati [etc].

HOW TO RECORD A PERIODICAL OR SERIAL CITATION

The essential parts of a periodical or serial citation, in order, are (1) author; (2) date; (3) title of article cited; (4) name of periodical or series; (5) series, if any; (6) volume number and, if each issue or part of the volume is separately paged, the issue or part number in parentheses; (7) pagination; (8) illustrations.

Name of periodical

Periodical and series names should be abbreviated in accordance with Miscellaneous Publication 337, Abbreviations Used in the Department of Agriculture for Titles of Publications. This publication, issued in 1939, is no longer available. However, the single-word abbreviation supplement given in it is reproduced at the end of this guide. A word not found in the

list should be written in full unless an abbreviation for it is given in a good dictionary. In general, record the name of the periodical or series as it appears, omitting the unimportant. However, the order of words in the name is not followed for State publications; Government publications of this and foreign countries; proceedings or transactions of academies, associations, conferences, institutes, societies, etc.; and school periodicals. In these instances, the abbreviated name of the responsible agency should appear first. Because card indexes are arranged in this manner, it makes identification of such publications faster and easier for anyone trying to locate them. Examples:

Identification on periodical.--Transactions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Abbreviated title.--Amer. Soc. Mech. Engin. Trans.

Identification on periodical.--Proceedings of the Society of American Foresters.

Abbreviated title.--Soc. Amer. Foresters Proc.

Note that the descriptive words "transactions," "report," and "proceedings" are placed last in these rearranged, abbreviated titles.

Identification on serial.--Agricultural Extension Service, University of Hawaii. Agricultural Notes.

Abbreviated title.--Hawaii Univ. Agr. Ext. Serv. Agr. Notes.

Series If there is a series number, enter it immediately following the periodical name and set it off either in commas or parentheses; show the series number in the same manner as it is shown on the periodical, i. e., use a roman numeral if one is shown for series, or a letter of the alphabet, as the case may be. Examples:

Roy. Soc. London, Proc., Ser. B, III; 57-73, illus.
Ann. de Chim. et de Phys. (VIII) 30: 588-633, illus.

This applies also to serial publications issued in sections or subject classes.

Volume

Ordinarily, it is not necessary to use the word Volume before the number. Examples:

Watts, Lyle F.

1950. the greatest good of the greatest number.

Jour. Forestry 48: 81-83.

(Issues in volume not separately paged--issue number omitted.)

Paul, B. H.

1938. when to prune southern pines. South. Lumberman
157 (1985): 143-145.

(Issues in volume separately paged--issue number included.)

When the volume of a periodical is divided into issue numbers and each issue contains one complete and separately paged article, it is necessary to use v. for volume and No. for number, followed by the inclusive pagination. Example:

Kajanus, Birger.

1919. genetische studien über die blüten von papaver
somniferum l. Arkiv. för Bot. v. 15,
No. 18, 87 pp., illus.

Sometimes a volume number may not be given on annual reports, proceedings, etc.; instead of volume number use date covered by report.

Pagination

Enter the main pagination only, followed by the abbreviation "pp.," which is used for all languages. Example:

Crafts, Edward C., and Glendening, George E.

1942. how to graze blue grama on southwestern ranges.
U. S. Dept. Agr. Leaflet 215, 8 pp., illus.

Reference to a specific page of the article cited should be made in the text, not in the list. Example: (3, p. 4).

Some State publications (bulletins, circulars, etc.) are paged consecutively in series; in such instances use the abbreviation "pp." before the inclusive pages of the particular bulletin:

Gowen, J. W.

1920. self-sterility and cross sterility in the apple.
Maine Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 287, pp. 61-88.

Illustrations

Your citation should always show whether the article is illustrated; this is true even though the article may have only one simple illustration. Use the abbreviation "illus." following the number of pages. Plates, photos, maps, and line drawings are all classed as illustrations.

WHEN TO CITE AN ABSTRACT

An abstract should be cited only when (1) the original article cannot be found; (2) the original is in a little-known language; or (3) it is desired especially to refer to statements in the abstract. If you cite an abstract, put the word "Abstract" in parentheses following the title of the article. Example:

Thadani, I. I., and Mulchandani, B. B.
1930. improvement of sind deshi cotton. (Abstract.)
Indian Sci. Cong. Proc. 17: 44.

The following illustration of a more complicated foreign citation shows how abstract statement is best entered in brackets at close of citation:

Pavlov, I. P.
1927. condition reflexes. an investigation of the physiological activity of the cerebral cortex. Transl. and ed. by E. V. Anrep. 427 pp., illus. New York. [Reviewed by E. Allen in Biol. Abs. 3: 634. 1929.]

CITING A PATENT

If you cite a patent, include the patent number or numbers in parentheses following the title. For patent references, it is best, if possible, to cite official patent journals. Example:

Beckmann, E.
1923. process for preparing fodder from straw and similar materials. (U. S. Patents Nos. 1,441,321 and 1,441,322.) U. S. Pat. Off., Off. Gaz. 306: 576.

TYPED FORM AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE LIST

A list of Literature Cited in Departmental series must have at least seven citations, and they are placed in the manuscript immediately following the text. 1/ If there are six citations or less, they should be entered as footnotes to the text.

The Literature Cited list should be double spaced to provide room for the printer's marks, and indentations in the sample list given here should be followed. Type the title of the cited article completely in lower case, i. e., lower case the initial word of the title and any proper nouns that follow. In typewritten copy this of course gives the appearance of error, but titles so typed will save considerable time in copy preparation for the editor and printer, particularly where lengthy lists are involved. The final printed title is set in all small caps.

1/ All of the rules given here for the preparation of formal literature citations apply to the preparation of footnote citations, with a minor difference in arrangement. The footnote citation is typed paragraph style, introduced by the footnote number, followed by author and the other details of publication, with the date of publication given last:

1/ Hayakawa, S. I. language in thought and action. 307 pp. New York.
1949.

In the following sample list, important rules governing arrangement, etc., are given after the references to which they apply.

LITERATURE CITED

(1) Anonymous.

1929. big longleaf seed crop in alabama. U. S. Forest Serv. Forest Worker 5 (6): 3.

(When the name of an author is unknown, "Anonymous" is used in place of the name, and the reference precedes all others under A.)

(2) Åkerlund, Erik.

1927. ein melandrium-hermaphrodit mit weiblichen chromosomen-bestand. Hereditas 10: 153-159, illus.

(Swedish names beginning with Å are entered as if spelled Aa.)

(3) Aamodt, E. E.

1947. the aamodt stubby plow. U. S. Forest Serv. Fire Control Notes 8 (2 & 3): 34-35, illus.

(4) Harper, V. L.

1937. the effect of turpentining on the growth of longleaf and slash pine. U. S. Forest Serv. South. Forest Expt. Sta. Occas. Paper 64, 4 pp. (Processed.)

(Include the word "processed" in brackets as last entry for an article reproduced by any medium other than printing, except typewriting. Typewritten reports or theses on file at stations or universities can be included as footnotes to text.)

(5) _____

1944. effect of fire on gum yields on longleaf and slash pines. U. S. Dept. Agr. Cir. 710, 42 pp., illus.

(Arrangement of titles under an author is chronological. Seven dashes indicate repetition of the name of an author.)

(6) _____ and Liefeld, T. A.

1938. a new day in the naval stores industry. Jour. Forestry 26: 1128-1130.

(7) _____ and Wyman, Lenthall.

1936. variations in naval-stores yields associated with weather and specific days between chippings. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 510, 35 pp., illus.

(Entries with joint authors follow those of senior author alone and are arranged in alphabetical order according to junior author. The dash represents the name of the senior author only.)

(8) International Grassland Congress.

1952. proceedings of the sixth international grassland congress. 2 v.
State College, Pa.

(For the arrangement of a citation to an article within the Proceedings see (16).)

(9) Kotok, E. I.

1933. protection against fire. In a national plan for american forestry.
U. S. Cong., 73d, 1st sess., S. Doc. 12, pp. 1395-1414.

(10) Küster, Ernst.

1927. anatomie des panaschierten blattes. 68 pp., illus. Berlin.

(German names with umlaut letters Ä, Ö, or Ü are entered as if spelled ae, oe, or ue.)

(11) Kuhlmann, E.

1923. l'hybridation de la vigne et la creation d'hydrides producteurs directs. Rev. de Vitic. 59: 243-260.

(12) Lutz, R. J., and Cline, A. C.

1947. results of the first thirty years of experimentation in silviculture in harvard forest, 1908-1938. pt. 1. the conversion of stands of old field origin. . . Harvard Forest Bul. 23, 182 pp., illus.

(Long title may be shortened, but when a publication has a main and subtitle, always include both parts.)

(13) Macaulay, T. B.

1928. the improvement of corn by selection and plot inbreeding.
Jour. Hered. 19: 57-72, illus.

(14) McKellar, A. D.

1942. ice damage to slash pine, longleaf pine, and loblolly pine plantations in piedmont section of georgia. Jour. Forestry 40: 794-797.

(M' and Mc are entered as if spelled Mac.)

(15) MacLean, J. D.

1933. experiments with the boulton process in the treatment of green southern pine poles. Amer. Wood Preservers' Assoc. Proc. 1933: 343-359, illus.

(16) Price, Raymond, and Springfield, H. W.
1952. research in the management of arid and semiarid rangelands.
Sixth Internatl. Grassland Cong. Proc. 1952: 499-505.

(Year of proceedings used as volume number.)

(17) Rensburg, H. J. van, Kerkham, R. K., Edwards, D. C., and others.
1950. colloquium on grassland research. East African Agr. Jour. 15: 200-226.

(This colloquium was made up of 8 individually titled papers written by 6 authors. The article in its entirety is properly cited by listing authors for the first three papers and using the main title that covered the 8 papers. See (21) for citation of an individual paper.)

(18) Rudolf, Paul O.
1947. machine-made forests. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1943-47: 843-846.

(19) St. George, R. A.
1924. southern pine beetle and other insect enemies of southern forests.
Lumber Trade Jour. 86 (9): 37-38.

(St. is entered as if spelled Saint.)

(20) Schumacher, F. X., and Day, B. B.
1939. the influence of precipitation upon the width of annual rings of certain timber trees. Ecol. Monog. 9: 387-429, illus.

(21) Sherwood, E. G. P.
1950. colloquium on grassland research. paper v. highland fertilizer scheme, kenya. East African Agr. Jour. 15: 211-212.

(See (17). Note that the main title is retained here and that the individual paper is treated as if it were labeled "part.")

(22) U. S. Forest Service.
1953. christmas trees: identification, safety, and conservation.
8 pp., illus.

(23) Wildermuth, Robert, Elwell, J. A., Williams, B. H., and others.
1928. soil survey, harrison county, miss. U. S. Bur. Chem. and Soils, Soil Survey Rpt. Ser. 1924 (7), 48 pp., illus.

(If there are as many as 5 authors, list only the first 3.)

(24) Wyman, Lenthall.
1929. florida naval stores. Fla. Dept. Agr. Bul. (n.s.) 25, 42 pp., illus.

ABBREVIATIONS FOR SINGLE WORDS^{2/}

Aargau.—Aargauisch.	Ak-Kavak.—Ak-Kavakskoi.	Ariz.—Arizona.
Årsberat.—Årsberattelser.	Akklim.—Akklimatizaſſiā, Akklimati- zatsionnoi.	Ark.—Arkansas.
Aarsberet.—Aarsberetning;	Ala.—Alabama.	Arkv.—Not abbreviated.
Årsberet.—Årsberetning.	Aleksandi.—Aleksandiiskago.	Arq.—Arquivos.
Aarskr.—Aarskrift.	Alg.—Algemeen, Algemeene.	Arx.—Arxius.
Årsskr.—Årsskrift.	Aliment.—Alimentaire(s), Alimentare, Alimentari, Alimentary, Alimenta- tion, Alimentazione.	Asoc.—Asociación.
Aastar.—Aastaraamat.	Allat.—Allatorvosi.	Assoc.—Associação, Associated, Asso- ciation, Associazione.
Abhandl.—Abhandlungen.	Allg.—Allgemeine, Allgemeinen.	Assocs.—Associations.
Abhazsk.—Abhazskoi.	Allot.—Allotment(s).	Asst.—Assistant.
Abnorm.—Abnormal.	Alm.—Almindelig.	Assur.—Assurances.
Abs.—Abstract(s), Abstracted.	Ambul.—Ambulanti, Ambulantischen.	Astron.—Astronomi, Astronomical, Astronomique, Astronomy.
Absatzbed.—Absatzbedingungen.	Amelior.—Amelioration.	Astrophys.—Astrophysical, Astro- physics.
Abstam.—Abstammungs.	Amélior.—Amélioration(s).	Atmos.—Atmosphäre, Atmosphere, At- mospheric.
Abt.—Abteilung.	Amend.—Amendment(s).	Attiv.—Attività.
Abwässerbeseitigung.—Abwässerbeseitigung.	Amer.—America, Américaine, Ameri- can, Americana.	Aufsatzt.—Aufsatzteil.
Acad.—Academia, Académia, Académic,	Ampélol.—Ampélogique.	Augenheilk.—Augenheilkunde.
Academisch, Academy.	Amtl.—Amtliche.	Augustenb.—Augustenberg.
Accad.—Accademia.	An.—Anais, Anale, Anales, Anual, Anuario, Anuarul.	Ausg.—Ausgabe.
Acclim.—Acclimatation, Acclimation, Acclimatization.	Anal.—Analyses, Analysis, Analyst(s).	Aussch.—Ausschuss.
Acct(s).—Account(s).	Analit.—Analítica.	Austral.—Australia, Australian.
Ackerbau.—Not abbreviated.	Analyt.—Analytical, Analytique, Ana- lytisch.	Austria, Austrian.—Not abbreviated.
Actinother.—Actinotherapy.	Anat.—Anatomen, Anatomical, Ana- tomie, Anatomisch, Anatomischer, Anatomy.	Auto.—Automobile.
Activ.—Activities.	Anex.—Anexos.	Av.—Average.
Adjust.—Adjustment.	Angew.—Angewandte, Angewandten.	Avanc.—Avancement.
Admin.—Administration, Administra- tive.	Anim.—Animal(s), Animales, Anim- alisch, Animaux.	Avic.—Avicole, Avicultura, Avicultural, Aviculture.
Adminr.—Administrator.	Ann.—Annaes, Annale(s), Annalen, An- naler, Annali, Annals, Année, An- nuaire, Annual, Annuario, Annuary, Annuel, Annuelle.	Avton.—Avtonomnykh.
Adriat.—Adriatic, Adriatica.	Annal.—Annalist.	Azerbaijdzansk.—Azerbaijdzhanskoj.
Adv.—Advance, Advancement, Adviser.	Annnot.—Annotationes.	Aziatsk.—Aziatskogo.
Aeronaut.—Aeronautical, Aeronautics.	Announc.—Announcement.	Azucarera, Azucareros.—Not abbrevi- ated.
Aerztl.—Aerztlisch.	Anorgan.—Anorganisch.	Bacol.—Bacologia, Bacologica.
Ärzt.—Ärztlich.	Anst.—Anstalt.	Bact.—Bacteriología, Bacteriological, Bacteriológico, Bactériologique, Bac- teriologisch, Bacteriology.
Afd.—Afdeeling, Afdeling.	Anthrop.—Anthropological, Anthropo- logie, Anthropologisch, Anthropo- logische, Anthropologischer, An- thropologisches, Anthropologist(s), Anthropology.	Bad.—Badisch, Badischen.
Aff.—Affairs, Affini.	Antrop.—Antropología.	Bakt.—Bakteriologie, Bakteriologisch, Bakteriologischen, Bakteriologiska, Bakteriologo.
Agr.—Agralia, Agraria, Agrarie, Agraria, Agricola, Agricola(s), Agricole(s), Agricolo, Agricoltore(s), Agricoltori, Agricoltura, Agriculteur(s), Agricultor, Agricultores, Agricultur- Agricultura, Agricultural, Agriculture, Agriculturii, Agriculturist(s), Agricultuur, Agrikultor.	Anz.—Anzeiger.	Balneol.—Balneologie.
Agrarpolit.—Agrarpolitische.	Apic.—Apicole, Apicoltore, Apicul- teur, Apiculture.	Balt.—Baltisch, Baltische.
Agrogeol.—Agrogeologen, Agrogeologi- cal, Agrogeologie, Agrogéologique, Agrogeologia, Agrogeologiska.	Aplicada, Aplicado.—Not abbreviated.	Batteriol.—Batteriologe.
Agrokhim.—Agrokhimicheski, Agro- khimicheskogo.	Apoth.—Apothecary, Apotheker.	Bauverwalt.—Bauverwaltung.
Agrol.—Agrologique.	App.—Appendix.	Bayer.—Bayerisch, Bayerische, Bayer- ischen.
Agrolessomelior.—A g r o l e s s o m e - liorativny.	Appl.—Applicada, Applicata, Applica- tion, Applied, Appliquée.	Bd.—Board.
Agron.—Agronomes, Agronomía, Agro- nomic, Agronomica, Agrónomica, Agronomie, Agronomicheski, Agro- nicheski, Agronomicheskoj, Agro- nomico, Agronomie, Agronomii, Agronomique(s), Agronomische, Ag- ronomischen, Agronomos, Agron- omy.	Arb.—Arbeiten.	Beford.—Beförderung.
Agrumic.—Agrumicoltura.	Arbor.—Arboriculture.	Beibl.—Beiblatt, Beiblätter.
Aikakausk.—Aikakauskirja.	Arch.—Archief, Archiv., Archiva, Ar- chives, Archivo, Archivo(s).	Beih.—Beihete. Generally written out.
Akad.—Akadem, Akademie, Akade- mien, Akademii, Akademifa, Aka- demija, Akademijos, Akademische.	Archaeol.—Archaeological, Archaeolo- gist, Archaeology.	Beitr.—Beiträge.
	Architect.—Architectural.	Bekämpf.—Bekämpfung.
	Arh.—Arhiv, Arhiva.	Belg.—Belgique.
		Beloruss.—Belorusski, Belorusskoj.
		Beob.—Beobachter, Beobachtung.
		Ber.—Bericht, Berichten.
		Berät.—Berättelse.
		Beret.—Beretning, Beretninger.
		Berlin.—Berliner.
		Besoek.—Besoekisch.
		Be vind.—Be vindingen.

^{2/} To avoid unnecessary repetition, the abbreviations for plural nouns are indicated thus: Acct(s). instead of Accts.

Bezenchuk. —Bezenchukská.	Bur. —Bureau.	Comisión —Not abbreviated.
Bibliog. —Bibliografia, Bibliografico, Bibliographic, Bibliographical, Bibliographie, Bibliography.	Burgerl. —Burgerlijke, Burgerlijken.	Comm. —Commentationes.
Bibliot. —Biblioteka.	But. —Buturigakkawa.	Commis. —Commissão, Commissariat, Commissary.
Biblioth. —Bibliotheca, Bibliothèque.	Calamités —Not abbreviated.	Commod. —Commodity.
Bibljot. —Bibljoteka.	Calif. —California.	Commr(s). —Commissioner(s).
Bidr. —Bidrag.	Cám. —Cámaras.	Commun. —Communication (s), Communications.
Bien. —Biennia.	Canad. —Canadian, Canadien, Canadienne.	Comm(s). —Commission(s).
Bienenk. —Bienenkunde.	Caseif. —Caseificio.	Comp. —Composition.
Bierbrau. —Bierbrauerei.	Cat. —Catalog, Catalogue.	Compar. —Comparata, Comparative, Comparée.
Bijd. —Bijdragen.	Čechoslovak. —Čechoslovakischen.	Compt. —Compte(s).
Bimens. —Bimensuale, Bimensuel.	Cell. —Cellular.	Comptab. —Comptabilité.
Bimo. —Bimonthly.	Cent. —Centraal, Central, Centrale, Centrale, Centraal, Centro, Century.	Concent. —Concentrated.
Binnenland. —Binnenlandsche.	Centbl. —Centralblatt.	Cond. —Condition(s).
Biochem. —Biochemic, Biochemical, Biochemie, Biochemisch, Biochemische, Biochemistry.	Centen. —Centennial.	Conf. —Conference, Conférence, Conference.
Biochim. —Biochimica.	Centralanst. —Centralanstalt.	Conf's. —Conferences, Conférences.
Biog. —Biografia, Biographical, Biographie, Biography.	Ceram. —Ceramic.	Conféd. —Confédération.
Bioklim. —Bioklimatische.	Cerc. —Cercles.	Cong. —Congrès, Congreso, Congress, Congressional, Congresso.
Biol. —Biología, Biología, Biologai, Biologica, Biologicae, Biological, Biologiche, Biologicheskij, Biologicheskogo, Biológico, Biológicos, Biologii, Biologique(s), Biologisch, Biologische, Biologischen, Biologisches, Biologiske, Biologists, Biology.	Cercet. —Cercetări.	Conn. —Connecticut.
Biophys. —Biophysik.	Certif. —Certificate.	Cons. —Conseil, Consejo, Consular.
Bioquim. —Bioquímica.	Českoslov. —Československé.	Conserv. —Conservancy, Conservation, Conservationist.
Biül. —Büulleten.	Chem. —Chemical, Chemické, Chemicke, Chemický, Chemie, Chemiker, Chemisch, Chemische, Chemischen, Chemisches, Chemist(s), Chemistry.	Const. —Constitutae, Constitution.
Bl. —Bladen, Blätter.	Chemother. —Chemotherapie.	Constnl. —Constitutional.
Bldg(s). —Building(s).	Chemurg. —Chemurgic.	Construct. —Construction Constructional.
Bloem. —Bloemteelt.	Chim. —Chimica, Chimico, Chimie, Chimique, Chimistes.	Consum. —Consumers'.
Bodenk. —Bodenkunde.	Chin. —Chinese, Chinois, Chinoise.	Contemp. —Contemporary.
Bodenkr. —Bodenkredits.	Chir. —Chirurgia, Chirurgica, Chirurgical, Chirurgicale, Chirurgie, Chirurgisch.	Contract. —Contracting.
Bodenkult. —Bodenkultur.	Choc. —Chocolat, Chocolate.	Contrib. —Contribution(s).
Bogtryk. —Bogtrykeri.	Chron. —Chronic, Chronica, Chronical, Chronicle, Chronicue.	Conv. —Convention.
Bol. —Boletim, Boletín, Bollettino.	Cien. —Ciencias, Ciències.	Coop. —Cooperation, Coopération, Cooperative(s), Coopérative, Cooperator.
Boomteeltk. —Boomteeltkunde.	Cient. —Cientifica, Científicos.	Co-op. —Co-operation, Co-operative, Co-operator.
Boschbouwk. —Boschbouwkundig.	Cir. —Circulaire, Circular.	Corp. —Corporation(s).
Boschbouwsch. —Boschbouwschool.	Circolaz. —Circolazione.	Corresp. —Correspondence, Correspondenz.
Boschw. —Boschwezen.	Cirugia —Not abbreviated.	Coton. —Cotoniera, Cotonnière.
Bot. —Botanic, Botanica, Botánica, Botanicae, Botanical, Botanicheskij, Botanicheskó, Botanicheskogo, Botanicheskom, Botanico, Botanicorum, Botanicum, Botanik, Botanikai, Botanike, Botaniki, Botanique(s), Botanische, Botanischen, Botanischer, Botanisches, Botanisk, Botaniska, Botanist(s), Botany.	Cis-Ural. —Cis-Uralian.	Creameries, Creamery —Not abbreviated.
Bourbon. —Bourbonnais.	Citic. —Citiculture.	Crim. —Criminal.
Brandenb. —Brandenburg.	Citrog. —Citrograph.	Criminol. —Criminology.
Brau. —Brauer, Brauerei.	Citrol. —Citrologica.	Crón. —Crónica.
Brauindus. —Brauindustrie.	Civ. —Civil, Civile.	Cukrovar. —Cukrovärnecke.
Braunschweig. —Braunschweigische.	Cl. —Class, Classe.	Cult. —Cultivador, Cultiväril, Cultivateur, Cultivation, Cultivator, Cultur, Cultura, Culture, Culturei, Culturen, Culturist, Cultuur.
Brauw. —Brauwesen.	Climatol. —Climatological, Climatology.	Cur. —Current.
Brazil. —Brazileira, Braziliero.	Clin. —Clinica, Clinical, Cliniche, Clinics.	Curio. —Curiosorum.
Bret. —Bretonne.	Co. —Compagnie, Compañia, Company, County.	D. C. —District of Columbia.
Brit. —British.	Cog. —Cognate.	Dal'nevostoch. —Dal'nevostochnogo.
Bro(s). —Brother(s).	Col. —Colegio, College.	Dan. —Danish.
Bul. —Buletinul, Bulletin, Bullettino, Bulteno.	Collab. —Collaboration.	Debell. —Debellação.
Bulgar. —Bulgarian.	Collect. —Collection(s), Collective.	Decen. —Decennial.
Bulgarsk. —Bulgarsko.	Colo. —Colorado.	Décis. —Décisions.
B'lgarsk. —B'lgarsko, B'lgarskoto.	Colon. —Colonial, Coloniale(s), Coloniali, Colonias, Coloniaux, Colonies, Colonisation, Colonizaçao, Colonizacióñ, Colonization.	Deiâtel. —Deiâtel'nosti.
	Color. —Colorantes, Colorists.	Del. —Delaware.
	Coltiv. —Coltivazioni.	Deleg. —Delegado, Delegation.
	Columb. —Columbian.	Delt. —Deltion.
	Com. —Comercio, Comércio, Comertu-lui, Comice, Comitato, Comité, Commerce, Commercial, Commerciale, Comercio, Committee.	Demog. —Démographie, Demography.
		Demon. —Demonstration(s).

Démon.—	Démonstration.
Dendrok.—	Dendrokomike.
Dendrol.—	Dendrologie, Dendrologique, Dendrologische, Dendrologischen, Dendrology.
Denkschr.—	Denkschriften.
Dent.—	Dental.
Dept.—	Departament, Departamento, Departement, Département, Départemental, Department, Departmental.
Depts.—	Departments.
Dermat.—	Dermatologia, Dermatologica, Dermatologie, Dermatology.
Desc.—	Descriptive.
Detskoseisk.—	Detskosek'skoj.
Deut.—	Deutsch, Deutsche, Deutschen, Deutscher, Deutsches, Deutschland.
Devlpmt.—	Development, Développement.
Diätet.—	Diätetisch.
Dieren.—	Dierenteelt.
Diergeneesk.—	Diergeneeskunde.
Dierk.—	Dierkunde.
Dietet.—	Dietetic.
Digest.—	Digestion, Digestive, Digestivo.
Din.—	Dinamike.
Dipl.—	Diplomatic.
Dir.—	Direcção, Dirección, Directie, Direction, Directiunea, Director, Directorate, Directoria, Directory, Direktoren.
Dis.—	Disease(s).
Disb.—	Disbursements.
Discuss.—	Discussions.
Diss.—	Dissertation.
Dist.—	District.
Distill.—	Distillateurs, Distillerie.
Distrib.—	Distribution.
Div.—	Division, Divisional.
Doc.—	Document, Documentary, Documentation.
Doct.—	Doctrinal.
Dog.—	Doganale, Doganali.
Dogov.—	Dogovora.
Dok.—	Doklady.
Dom.—	Domestic.
Domen.—	Domeniilor.
Donsk.—	Donskogo.
Doslid.—	Doslidnił.
Dośw.—	Doświazozałnictwo.
Drain.—	Drainage.
Driftsbur.—	Driftsbureau.
Driftsforh.—	Driftsforhold.
Drug.—	Druggist(s).
Druzh.—	Druzhestvo.
Drzhav.—	D'rzhavnata.
Durs.—	Dursavnitë.
Dyn.—	Dynamics.
Dyrlaegefor.—	Dyrlaegeforening.
East.—	Eastern.
Ecol.—	Ecological, Ecology.
Econ.—	Economía, Economic, Económica, Económico, Economics, Économie, Économique(s), Economisch, Economist(s), Économiste(s), Economisti, Economy.
Ed.—	Education, Educational, Education.
Edinb.—	Edinburgh.
Egypt.—	Egyptian.
Eidg.—	Eidgenössischen.
Einzeldarstell.—	Einzeldarstellungen.
Einzelschr.—	Einzelschriften.
Ekaterinoslav.—	Ekaterinoslavskoј.
Économ.—	Économicheskago, Ékonomicheskij.
Eksper.—	Éksperimental'nogo.
Elect.—	Electric, Electrical, Electricity.
Élect.—	Électricien(s), Électricité.
Electrif.—	Electrification.
Electrochem.—	Electrochemical.
Électrochim.—	Électrochimie.
Electrométall.—	Electrométallurgie.
Electrotech.—	Electrotechnical.
Elektrif.—	Elektrifikatsiā.
Elektrochem.—	Elektrochemie, Elektrochemische.
Elektrotech.—	Elektrotechnische.
Elem.—	Elementary.
Embell.—	Embellissement.
Embriol.—	Embriología, Embriologie.
Embryol.—	Embryologic, Embryological, Embryologist, Embryology.
Emp.—	Empereur.
Encour.—	Encouragement.
Endocrinol.—	Endocrinología, Endocrinologie, Endocrinology.
Enf.—	Enfant(s).
Enferm.—	Enfermedade(s).
Eng.—	English.
Engin.—	Engineer(s), Engineering.
Enol.—	Enología, Enológica, Enology.
Enseig.—	Enseignement.
Ent.—	Entomologen, Entomología, Entomologica, Entomological, Entomologicheskoe, Entomologici, Entomologické, Entomologiczne, Entomologie, Entomologii, Entomologique, Entomologisch, Entomologische, Entomologischer, Entomologisches, Entomologisk, Entomologiske, Entomologist(s), Entomology.
Entrep.—	Entreprises.
Entwickl.—	Entwicklungs.
Enzym.—	Enzymen.
Enzymforsch.—	Enzymforschung.
Epidemiol.—	Épidémiologie, Epidemiología, Épidemiologîa, Epidemiology.
Épiphyt.—	Épiphylties.
Episc.—	Episcopal.
Épizoot.—	Épizooties.
Equip.—	Equipment.
Erad.—	Eradication.
Erdk.—	Erdkunde.
Erdmagnet.—	Erdmagnetismus.
Erforsch.—	Erforschung.
Ergänzh.—	Ergänzungsheft.
Ergeb.—	Ergebnisse.
Ernähr.—	Ernährung.
Erstat.—	Erstatter.
Erzeug.—	Erzeugungs.
Erzieh.—	Erziehung.
Esc.—	Escola.
Españ.—	Española.
Est.—	Estimates.
Estab.—	Establecimiento, Establish- ment.
Estac.—	Estación.
Estadís.—	Estadística, Estadístico.
Estatist.—	Estatística.
Estest.—	Estestvoispytatelej.
Estländ.—	Estländischen.
Estud.—	Estudiantes, Estudio(s), Es- tudos.
Étab.—	Établissements.
Ethnog.—	Ethnographia, Ethnographie, Ethnography.
Ethnol.—	Ethnologie, Ethnological, Ethnologie, Ethnologist, Ethnology.
Étrang.—	Étrangère, Étrangers.
Eustach.—	Eustachiana.
Evkon.—	Evkonyve.
Exact.—	Exactas, Exactes.
Exch.—	Exchange.
Exec.—	Executive.
Exhib.—	Exhibition.
Exot.—	Exotique.
Exped.—	Expeditionary.
Expend.—	Expenditures.
Exper.—	Experiencias.
Expér.—	Expériences.
Exploit.—	Exploitatie.
Expo.—	Exposition.
Export.—	Exportations.
Expt.—	Experiment, Experimental, Ex- périmentale, Experimentalis, Ex- perimentation, Experimentelle, Ex- perimentellen, Experiments.
Exptfält.—	Experimentalfält.
Expts.—	Experiments.
Ext.—	Extension, Extensión.
Extermin.—	Extermination.
Extr.—	Extract.
Ezheg.—	Ezhegodnik.
f.—	für.
Fabric.—	Fabricants, Fabrication.
Fabrik.—	Fabrikant.
Fac.—	Facultatis.
Fachl.—	Fachliche.
Faculd.—	Facultad.
Facult.—	Facultad.
Faculty—	Not abbreviated. *
Färb.—	Färberei.
Fakult.—	Fakultät, Fakultates, Fakul- tato, Fakultet, Fakul'teta, Fakultou.
Falsifs.—	Falsifications.
Farb.—	Farben.
Farm.—	Farmaceutico, Farmacia.
Farmacol.—	Farmacología.
Fed.—	Federación, Federal, Federated, Federation, Federazione.
Féd.—	Fédéral, Fédération.
Feed.—	Feeding.
Fenn.—	Fennica, Fennicæ, Fennici.
Ferment.—	Fermentărei, Fermentării.
Fermière(s)—	Not abbreviated.
Fert.—	Fertilizer(s).
Festschr.—	Festschrift.
Fettchem.—	Fettchemische.
Financ.—	Financeira, Financial.
Finance—	Not abbreviated.
Finland.—	Finlandiae.
Finn.—	Finnischen, Finnish.

Fis.—Física, Física(s), Fisich, Fisiche.	Gastroenterol.—Gastroenterology.	Grondonderz.—Grondonderzoek.
Fisiol.—Fisiología.	Gaz.—Gazeta, Gazette, Gazzetta.	Grossh.—Grossherzoglich.
Fisioterap.—Fisioterapia.	Geb.—Gebiet, Gebiete.	Gndhts.—Gesundheits.
Fitopat.—Fitopatología, Fitopatologí- cheskogo, Fitopatologii.	Geburtsh.—Geburtshilfe.	Gndhtsamt.—Gesundheitsamt, Gesund- heitsamte.
Fiz.—Fiziko.	Geburtst.—Geburtstage.	Gndhtspflege.—Gesundheitspflege.
Fiziol.—Fiziología, Fiziologicheskiy.	Geflügelk.—Geflügelkunde.	Gt. Brit.—Great Britain.
Fla.—Florida.	Gemeinnütz.—Gemeinnütziger.	Gynik.—Gynäkologie.
Flem.—Flemish.	Gen.—General, Generală, Generale, Generalis.	Gynaek.—Gynaekologie.
Flugbl.—Flugblatt.	Gén.—Général, Générale.	Gynec.—Gynecologia, Gynecologica, Gynecological, Gynecologie, Gyné- cologie, Gynecology.
Flugschr.—Flugschriften.	Geneesk.—Geneeskunde, Geneeskundig.	Haematol.—Haematologica.
Flygb.—Flygblad.	Genet.—Genetics, Genetike, Genetycz- nego.	Halbmo.—Halbmonatliches.
Förd.—Förderung.	Génét.—Génétique.	Hamburg.—Hamburgisch.
Foisk.—Foiskola.	Genootsch.—Genootschap.	Handb.—Handbook, Handbuch.
Fol.—Folletto.	Gent.—Gentleman.	Handel.—Handelungen.
Folkskr.—Folkskrifter.	Genussmtl.—Genussmittel.	Handl.—Handlingar.
Fonct.—Fonctionnement.	Geobot.—Geobotanica, Geobotaniki.	Hauptlandw.—Hauptlandwirtschafts.
Fondsg.—Fondsgüter.	Géobot.—Géobotanique.	Hauptst.—Hauptstelle.
For.—Forening.	Geod.—Geodetic.	Hauswirtschaft.—Hauswirtschaftliche.
För.—Föreningens, Förenings.	Geodin.—Geodinamico.	Hawaii.—Hawaiian, Hawaiensis.
Foranst.—Foranstaltninger.	Geofiz.—Geofiziki.	Hebd.—Hebdomadaire.
Forest.—Forestal, Forestala, Forestalia, Forestalis, Forestalium, Foresticis, Forestier, Forestière.	Geog.—Geografia, Geográfica, Geogra- fiska, Geographia, Geographic, Geo- graphical, Geographisch, Geography.	Hedeselsk.—Hedeselskabets.
Förhäl.—Förhållanden.	Géog.—Géographie.	Heidelb.—Heidelberger.
Forhandl.—Forhandlinger.	Geol.—Geologi, Geologia, Geología, Geo- logical, Geologinen, Geologisch, Geo- logischen, Geologiska, Geologiske, Geologist, Geology.	Heidemaatsch.—Heidemaatschappij.
Förhandl.—Förhandlingar.	Géol.—Géologie.	Heilk.—Heilkunde.
Förlagsakt.—Förlagsaktiebolag.	Geomorph.—Geomorphology.	Heilstättenw.—Heilstättenwesen.
Forsch.—Forschung, Forschungen.	Geophys.—Geophysical, Geophysik.	Hellén.—Hellénique.
Forschungsanst.—Forschungsanstalt, Forschungsanstalten.	Georg.—Georgofili.	Helminthol.—Helminthology.
Forschungsarb.—Forschungsarbeiten.	Gerichtl.—Gerichtlich, Gerichtlichen.	Helvet.—Helvetica, Helvétique.
Forschungsinst.—Forschungsinstitutes.	Germ.—Germanicæ, Germanskago.	Herb.—Herbage, Herbier.
Forsøgslab.—Forsøglaboratoriet.	Gesam.—Gesamte, Gesammt.	Hered.—Heredity.
Forsøgsv.—Forsøgvæsen.	Gesammtgeb.—Gesammtgebiet, Ge- sammtgebiete.	Hess.—Hessisch.
Forsøgvirk.—Forsøgvirkomhed.	Gesamtgeb.—Gesamtgebiet.	Hig.—Higiene, Higiény.
Försöksanst.—Försöksanstalten.	Gesch.—Geschichte.	Hist.—Histoire, Historia, Historical, Historici, History.
Forsøkssta.—Forsøksstasjoner, Forsøks- station.	Geschmackst.—Geschmackstoffe.	Histol.—Histologie, Histology.
Försöksv.—Försöksväsendet.	Gesell.—Gesellschaft.	Hochsch.—Hochschule, Hochschulen.
Försöksverks.—Försöksverksamhet.	Gestikit.—Gestikitunde.	Höher.—Höheren.
Forstl.—Forstlich, Forstliche, Forst- lichen, Forstlige.	Getreidew.—Getreidewesen.	Hofbuchdruck.—Hofbuchdruckerei.
Forstver.—Forstverein.	Gewässerk.—Gewässerkunde.	Hofmus.—Hofmuseums.
Forstvetensk.—Forstvetenskapliga.	Ghaz.—Ghazeta.	Högsk.—Högskalen, Högskolans.
Forstw.—Forstwesen, Forstwirtschaft.	Giard.—Giardino.	Hold.—Holdings.
Forstwiss.—Forstwissenschaftlich, Forst- wissenschaftliches.	Gibrild.—Gibrildizařsí, Gibrildizařsí.	Holland.—Hollandsche.
Fortbild.—Forthbildung.	Ginec.—Ginecologia, Ginecologica.	Homeop.—Homeopathy.
Fortschr.—Fortschritte.	Gior.—Giornale.	Hoogesch.—Hoogeschool.
Found.—Foundation.	Glav.—Glavnogo, Glavnyi.	Hôp.—Hôpitaux.
Franç.—Française.	G. m. b. H.—Gesellschaft mit beschränk- ter Haftung. Same as Inc., or Ltd.	Hort.—Horticole, Horticultural, Horti- culture, Horticulturist.
Frigor.—Frigorifique.	God.—Godishen, Godishnik.	Hosp.—Hospital.
Frökontrolanst.—Frökontrolanstalt.	Gonor.—Gonorrea.	Hospitalstid.—Hospitalstidende.
Frökontrollanst.—Frökontrollanstalt.	Gosp.—Gospodarcza, Gospodareze, Gos- podars'kogo, Gospodars'koj, Gospo- darstwa.	Hospodár.—Hospodářských.
Frutic.—Frutticoltura.	Gosud.—Gosudarstvennogo, Gosudar- stvennoj, Gosudarstvenom, Gosudar- stvennyj.	Hüttenmänn.—Hüttenmännische.
Fys.—Fysik, Fysiske.	Gouvt.—Gouvernement.	Hüttenw.—Hüttenwesen.
Fysikat.—Fysikatet.	Gov.—Governing.	Husb.—Husbandry.
Ga.—Georgia.	Govt.—Government.	Husdjurssk.—Husdjursskötsel.
Gac.—Gaceta.	Grad.—Graduate.	Hushåll.—Hushållnings.
Gärt.—Gärtner.	Granicolt.—Granicoltura.	Husmorundervis.—Husmorundervisnin- gen.
Gärungsphysiol.—Gärungphysiologie.	Grenzgeb.—Grenzgebieten.	Hybrid.—Hybridization.
Ganad.—Ganaderas, Ganaderia.		Hydraul.—Hydraulique.
Gard.—Garden(s), Gardener(s), Garden- ing.		Hydrobiol.—Hydrobiologie.
Gart.—Garten, Gartens, Gartner.		Hydrog.—Hydrograficzne, Hydrogra- fiska, Hydrographic, Hydrographie, Hydrographique, Hydrographiques.
Gartnerfor.—Gartnerforening.		Hydrol.—Hydrologie, Hydrology.
Gasbeleucht.—Gasbeleuchtung.		Hydrom.—Hydrometric.

Hyg.—Hygiene, Hygiène, Hygienic, Hygienisch.	Internac.—Internacional.
Iakttag.—Iakttagelser.	Internatl.—International, Internationale, Internationales.
Íároslavsk.—Íároslavská.	Internaz.—Internazionale.
Icon.—Icones.	Introduct.—Introduction(s).
Ident.—Identical, Identificação, Identification.	Invent.—Inventions, Inventive.
Ig.—Igiene.	Invest.—Investigaciones, Investigating, Investigation(s), Investigator(s).
Ill.—Illinois.	Irrig.—Irrigation.
Illum.—Illuminating.	Isl.—Island(s).
Illus.—Illustrated, Illustrierte, Illustrirte.	Isp.—Ispí-ítaníá, Ispytatelel.
Im.—Imena, Imeni.	Issled.—Issledovatel'skí, Issledovatel'skogo, Issledovatel'skó, Issledovaniú.
Immed.—Immediate.	Ist.—Istituite, Istituto, Istituzione.
Immigr.—Immigration.	Istol.—Istologia.
Immunitätsf.—Immunitätsforschung.	Ital.—Italia, Italiana, Italiane, Italiano, Italiennes.
Immunol.—Immunologie, Immunology.	Íuzh.—Íuzhnol.
Imp.—Imperia, Imperial, Impériale, Imperialis, Imperatorskago, Imperator-skó, Imperatorskom.	Izd.—Izdaníá.
Impl.—Implement(s).	Izdatel.—Izdatel'stvo.
Import.—Importación, Importation(s).	Izp.—Izpitatelni.
Impr.—Imprimerie(s), Improvement(s).	Izuch.—Izucheníá, Izucheníú.
Impress.—Impression(s).	Izv.—Ízvestiá.
Imprvg.—Improving.	Jaarb.—Jaarboek.
Inaug.—Inaugural.	Jaarc.—Jaarcifers.
Inc.—Incorporated.	Jaaroverz.—Jaaroverzicht.
Incoragg.—Incoraggiamento.	Jaarv.—Jaarverslag.
Ind.—Indiana.	Jagdgesetz.—Jagdgesetzgebung.
Indépend.—Indépendant.	Jagdw.—Jagdwesen.
Indig.—Indigène.	Jahrb.—Jarbuch, Jahrbüücher.
Indus.—Industria, Industrial, Industriale(s), Industrie, Industriei, Industrielle(s), Industries, Industry.	Jahresber.—Jahresbericht.
Inf.—Inférieure.	Jahresh.—Jahreshefte.
Infant.—Infantil, Infantile(s).	Jap.—Japanese, Japanijo, Japanese, Japanischen, Japonenses.
Infect.—Infection, Infectious.	Jard.—Jardin.
Infektionskrank.—Infektionskrankheit, Infektionskrankheiten.	Jednoty—Not abbreviated.
Infett.—Infettive.	Jen.—Jeneral.
Inform.—Información, Information, Informes.	Jeog.—Jeográfica.
Ingen.—Ingenieros.	Jor.—Jornal.
Ingén.—Ingénieur(s).	Jordbr.—Jordbruk.
Ingenieurw.—Ingenieurwesens.	Jordbrugsforsk.—Jordbrugsforskning.
Injur.—Injurious.	Jordbruksdept.—Jordbruksdepartementet.
Inmunol.—Inmunología.	Jordbundsutvalg.—Jordbundsutvalgets.
Inn.—Inner, Innere.	Jordkult.—Jordkultur.
Inostr.—Inostrannoj.	Jour.—Journal.
Inq.—Inquiries, Inquiry.	Julkaisu.—Julkaisuja.
Ins.—Insurance.	K.—Kaiserlich, Kaiserlichen, Königlich, Kongelige, Koninklijk, Koninklijke, Kungliga.
Insektenbiol.—Insektenbiologie.	K. K.—Kaiserlich-Königlichen.
Insektofungisid.—Insektofungisidam.	Kab.—Kabinet, Kabinéts.
Insp.—Inspecçao, Inspección, Inspection(s), Inspector(s).	Kakteenk.—Kakteenkunde.
Inst(s).—Instituto, Institut(s), Instituta, Institute(s), Instituti, Institution(s), Instituto, Institutet, Institutului, Institutum, Instituut, Instytutu.	Kal.—Kalender.
Insr.—Instruction, Instructor(s).	Kallit.—Kallitereyseos.
Instrumentenk.—Instrumentenkunde.	Känn.—Kännedom.
Int.—Intérieur, Interior, Internal, Interno.	Kans.—Kansas.
Intel.—Intelligence.	Kant.—Kantoor.
Intend.—Intendance.	Kanton.—Kantonalen.
Intermed.—Intermediate.	Kartoffelbau—Not abbreviated.
	Kavkaz.—Kavkazská, Kavkazskoe, Kavkazskol.
	Kazan.—Kazanskago.
	Kellerw.—Kellerwirtschaft.
	Kem.—Kemisk, Kemiska.
	Keram.—Keramicheskogo.
	Khediv.—Khedivial.
	Khim.—Khimicheskago, Khimicheská, Khimicheskogo, Khimizatísiá.
	Khlopkov.—Khlopkovodstvu, Khlopkovogo, Khlopkovyl.
	Khoz.—Khozístvá, Khozístvenná, Khozístvennoe, Khozístvennyj, Khozístvennykh, Khozístvto.
	Kiev.—Kievskogo.
	Kílv.—Kílv'skogo.
	Kinderforsch.—Kinderforschung.
	Kindergeneesk.—Kindergeneskunde.
	Kinderheilk.—Kinderheilkunde.
	Kir.—Királyi.
	Kisérlet.—Kisérletügyi.
	Kjem.—Kjemiske.
	Kjøttkontrol.—Kjøttkontrollen.
	Kl.—Klasse.
	Klimatol.—Klimatologie.
	Klin.—Klinik, Klinisch, Klinische, Klinisches.
	Klofsk.—Klofskovodstvu.
	Knowl.—Knowledge.
	Koelaitok.—Koelaitoksen.
	Königr.—Königreich.
	Königsb.—Königsberg.
	Koffiecult.—Koffiecultuur.
	Kolon.—Koloniaal, Kolonial, Kolonién, Kölönization.
	Kom.—Komitees, Komitet, Komiteta, Komitten.
	Komis.—Komissariat, Komissariata.
	Komm.—Kommission, Kommissionen, Komissioni.
	Konf.—Konferenz.
	Kong.—Kongress.
	Koninkr.—Koninkrijk.
	Konserv.—Konserven.
	Kontrol.—Kontrolna, Kontrol'nol.
	Kontrolsta.—Kontrolstation.
	Kontrollsta.—Kontrollstasjoner.
	Koop.—Kooperativna, Kooperatsii.
	Közlem.—Közlemények.
	Kraev.—Kraevá, Kraevol.
	Kratk.—Kratkij.
	Krebsforsch.—Krebsforschung.
	Kreditaktiebol.—Kreditaktiebolaget.
	Krit.—Kritische.
	Kruidk.—Kruidkundig.
	Kryptogam.—Kryptogamenflora.
	Kuban.—Kuban'schen, Kubanskogo.
	Kulturforsk.—Kulturforsking.
	Kvartísskr.—Kvartalsskrift.
	Ky.—Kentucky.
	La.—Louisiana.
	Lab.—Laboratoire, Laboratorien, Laboratoriet, Laboratori, Laboratorio, Laboratorium, Laboratory.
	Labs.—Laboratories.
	Lægegefør.—Lægeforening.
	Lægevidensk.—Lægevidenskaben.
	Lait.—Laiterie, Laitière.
	Läk.—Sällsk.—Läkäresällskapets.
	Landb.—Landbouw.
	Landbofor.—Landboforeninger.
	Landbouwhoogesch.—Landbouwhoogeschool.
	Landbouwk.—Landbouwkundig.

Landbr.—Landbrug(s), Landbrugets, Landbruk(s), Landbrukets.	Mælktertid.—Mælkteridende.	Metall. — Metallurgica, Metallurgical, Metallurgy.
Landesamt.—Landesamtes.	Mag.—Magazin, Magazine.	Metrop.—Metropolitan.
Landesanst.—Landesanstalt.	Magnet.—Magnetisch.	Metsätieteell.—Metsätietellinen.
Landesdurchf.—Landesdurchforschung.	Magnét.—Magnético.	Meun.—Meunerie.
Landesk.—Landeskunde.	Maiscolt.—Maiscoltura.	Mex.—Mexican, Mexicana, Mexican, Mexico.
Landeskult.—Landeskultur.	Makhor.—Makhorochnol.	Mfg.—Manufacturing.
Landesuniv.—Landesuniversität.	Mal.—Maladie(s), Malady, Malattie.	Mfr(s).—Manufacturer(s).
Landhush.—Landhusholdnings.	Malariol.—Malariaologia.	Mgr(s).—Manager(s).
Landtbr.—Landtbruks.	Malmö.—Malmöhus.	Microbiol.—Microbiología, Microbiologica, Microbiological, Microbiologie, Microbiology.
Landm.—Landmænd.	Malzfabrik.—Malzfabrikation.	Microg.—Micrographic.
Landøkonom.—Landøkonomisk, Landøkonomiske.	Mammal.—Mammalogists, Mammalogy.	Microorg.—Microorganismen.
Landtm.—Landtmannens.	Man'chzhursk.—Man'chzhurskogo.	Micro- <u>org</u> .—Micro-organism(s).
Landw.—Landwirtschaft(s), Landwirtschaftlich, Landwirtschaftliche, Landwirtschaftlichen, Landwirtschaftlicher.	Mangt.—Management.	Micros.—Microscopical, Microscopie, Microscopique, Microscopy.
Lang.—Language.	Mar.—Marine.	Mijnbouwk.—Mijnbouwkundig.
Lantbr.—Lantbruks.	Marit.—Maritime.	Mikol.—Mikologie, Mikologii.
Lanthushåll.—Lanthushållning.	Market.—Marketing.	Mikrobiol.—Mikrobiologie, Mikrobiologii.
Laring.—Laringologia.	Masch.—Maschinen.	Mikrochim.—Mikrochimica.
Laryng.—Laryngologie, Laryngology.	Mass.—Massachusetts.	Mikros.—Mikroskopie, Mikroskopische.
Latt.—Lattiera.	Mat.—Matematische, Matematheski, Matematic, Matematik, Matière(s).	Mil.—Militär, Militaire(s), Militare, Military.
Latv.—Latvijas.	Mater.—Materialov, Materials, Materialy.	Milan.—Milanese.
Lauks.—Lauksaimniecības.	Matér.—Matériaux.	Milchhyg.—Milchhygiene.
Lav.—Lavori.	Math.—Mathematicac, Mathematical, Mathematics, Mathématique(s), Mathematisch, Mathematisk.	Milchw.—Milchwirtschaft, Milchwirtschaftliche, Milchwirtschaftlichen, Milchwirtschaftlicher, Milchwirtschaftliches.
Leaflet—Not abbreviated.	Md.—Maryland.	Min.—Mineral, Mineralogi, Mineralogia, Mineralogist, Mineralogy, Mineraria, Miner'a, Minister, Ministère, Ministeri, Ministerio, Ministerium, Ministero, Ministerstva, Ministerstvo, Ministerul, Ministerului, Ministro, Ministro, Ministry.
Lebensmtl.—Lebensmittel.	Mech.—Mechanical, Mechanik, Mechanised.	Mining—Not abbreviated.
Leg.—Legal, Legislation, Legislative, Legislazione.	Mecklenb.—Mecklenburg, Mecklenburgisch.	Minn.—Minnesota.
Lég.—Légal, Législation.	Med.—Medica, Medical, Mediche, Medicina, Medicinalis, Medicine, Medicinisch, Medico, Meditsinki, Meditsiny, Medizin, Medizinisch, Medizinsche, Medizinischen, Medizinisches.	Misc.—Miscelanca, Miscellaneous.
Legum.—Leguminous.	Méd.—Médecine, Médica, Médical, Médicale, Médico.	Miss.—Mississippi.
Lehranst.—Lehranstalt.	Meddel.—Meddelande, Meddelanden, Meddelelse, Meddelser.	Mitt.—Mitteilung, Mitteilungen.
Lehrkanz.—Lehrkanzeln.	Meded.—Mededeeling, Mededeelingen.	Mjölkhusshåll.—Mjölkhushållning.
Leipzig.—Leipziger.	Méditer.—Méditerranée.	Mjölkkont.—Mjölkkontroll.
Leist.—Leistungen.	Medlemsbl.—Medlemsblad.	Mleev.—Mleevskoī.
Leningrad.—Leningrader, Leningradsko, Leningradskom.	Medlemsskr.—Medlemsskrift.	Mleew.—Mleewer.
Less.—Lesnogo.	Meeresuntersuch. — Meercsuntersuchungen.	Mo.—Missouri.
Lesotekh.—Lesotekhnicheskoi.	Meld.—Melding, Meldinger.	Mod.—Modern, Mederna, Moderne, Moderno.
Lesov.—Lesov' den.	Melior.—Melioratsii, Melioratsionnogo.	Moeshov.—Moeshovcnierderij.
Lessokult.—Lessokulturny.	Meliorat.—Meliorativnoi.	Molk.—Molkerei.
Let.—Letter, Lettere.	Melkk.—Melkkunde.	Molkw.—Molkereiwesen.
Letterk.—Letterkunde.	Mem.—Memoir(s), Memoria, Memorial, Memórias, Memoric, Memòrie(s).	Moloch.—Molochno.
Libr.—Library.	Mém.—Mémoires, Mémorial.	Monatsber.—Monatsberichte.
Ljësov.—Ljësovodstva.	Memo.—Memorandum.	Monatsbl.—Monatsblätter.
Linn.—Linnan, Linnéenne.	Mens.—Mensal, Mensile, Mensual, Mensuel, Mensuelle.	Monatsh.—Monatshefte.
Lit.—Literary, Literature, Litoral.	Mensch.—Menschen.	Monatschr.—Monatschrift.
Lokhvits.—Lokhvitskoe.	Ment.—Mental, Mentale.	Monatsschr.—Monatsschrift.
Ltd.—Limited.	Merc.—Mercantile.	Monit.—Moniteur.
Lub.—Lubfanogo.	Merkbl.—Merkblatt.	Monog.—Monografía, Monografias, Monografi, Monograph(s), Monographien.
Luftschiff.—Luftschiffahrt.	Met.—Meteórico, Meteorologica, Meteorológica, Meteorológico, Meteorologii, Meteorologiska, Meteorologiske, Meteorologisch, Meteorology.	Monop.—Monopole.
Luxemb.—Luxembourg.	Mét.—Météorologie, Météorologique(s).	Monopol.—Monopolurilor.
Luxemburg.—Luxemburgische.		Mont.—Montana.
Lyesov.—See Ljësov.		
Mánadsbl.—Mánadsblad.		
Maandber.—Maandbericht.		
Maandbl.—Maandblad.		
Maandschr.—Maandschrift.		
Maanedsrap.—Maanedsrapport.		
Maanedsskr.—Maanedsskrift.		
Maatalouskoet.—Maatalouskoetoiminnan.		
Maataloustiet.—Maataloustieteellinen.		
Maatsch.—Maatschappez.		
Maatutkimuslaitos—Not abbreviated.		
Mach.—Machinery, Machinist.		

Monthly.—Not abbreviated.	Nederland.—Nederlandsch, Nederlandsche.	Opht.—Ophthalmologie.
Moork.—Moorkunde.	Néerland.—Néerlandais, Néerlandaise.	Ophth.—Ophthalmologie, Ophthalmology.
Moorkult.—Moorkultur.	Néphol.—Néphologique.	Opitna—Not abbreviated.
Moorkulturanst.—Moorkulturanstalt.	Nerv.—Nervous.	Optic.—Optical.
Moorwert.—Moorverwertung.	Neubearb.—Neubearbeitung.	Optyn.—Optynaia, Optyno-, Optynoe,
Morph.—Morphologie, Morphologische, Morphology.	Neuheit.—Neuheiten.	Optynogo, Optytnol, Optynomu, Optynykh.
Moskov.—Moskovskaia, Moskovskogo, Moskovskol.	Neujahrsbl.—Neujahrsblatt.	Ord.—Ordinanza.
Mosskulturför.—Mosskulturföreningens	Neurol.—Neurologica, Neurologie, Neurology.	Oreg.—Oregon.
Mtg(s).—Meeting(s).	Neurophysiol.—Neurophysiology.	Organ.—Organisation, Organism, Organismen, Organization, Organizatsii, Organizing.
München.—Münchener.	Nev.—Nevada.	Orig.—Original, Originale.
Munic.—Municipal, Municipale.	New Zeal.—New Zealand.	Ornith.—Ornithological, Ornithologie, Ornithologisch, Ornithologischen, Ornithologist, Ornithology.
Murith.—Murithienne.	Nijv.—Nijverheid.	Orositel.—Orositel'noi.
Mus.—Musée, Musei, Museo, Museu, Museum(s).	Nikitsk.—Nikitskago, Nikitskogo.	Ort.—Orticola, Orticula.
Mutual.—Mutualité.	No.—North, Number.	Orthop.—Orthopädische.
Múz.—Múzeum.	Nomencl.—Nomenclature.	Ortop.—Ortopedia.
Mycol.—Mycological, Mycologici, Mycologique, Mycologische, Mycologist, Mycology.	Nord.—Nordisches, Nordisk, Nordiska	Osob.—Osobogo.
Mykol.—Mykologie.	Norm.—Normal, Normale.	Osped.—Ospedali.
Myrselskap—Not abbreviated.	North.—Northern.	Osserv.—Osservatorio.
N. C.—North Carolina.	Northeast.—Northeastern.	Összehasonl.—Összehasonlitó.
N. Dak.—North Dakota.	Northumb.—Northumberland.	Ostet.—Ostetrica, Ostetricia.
N. H.—New Hampshire.	Northwest.—Northwestern.	Otchet—Not abbreviated.
N. J.—New Jersey.	Nos.—Numbers.	Otd.—Otdel, Otdela, Otdel'nye.
N. Mex.—New Mexico.	Nosovsk.—Nosovskaia.	Otol.—Otologia, Otology.
N. S. Wales.—New South Wales.	Not.—Notice(s), Notizie.	Otolaryng.—Otolaryngology.
N. Y.—New York.	Notizbl.—Notiziabatt.	Otravl.—Otravlauschechikh.
Nac.—Nación, Nacional.	Nov.—Novarum, Novogo.	Ottal.—Ottalmologia.
Nachr.—Nachrichten.	Nutr.—Nutrition, Nutrizione.	Overs.—Oversigt.
Nachrichtenbl.—Nachrichtenblatt.	Oberhess.—Oberhessisch.	Övers.—Översikt.
Nahr.—Nahrungs.	Oblast.—Oblastel.	P. I.—Philippine Islands.
Nahrmtl.—Nahrungsmittel.	Oblastn.—Oblastnaia, Oblastnoi.	P. R.—Puerto Rico.
Nakichevan.—Nakhichevanskia.	Obozr.—Obozrenie.	Pa.—Pennsylvania.
Namur.—Namuroise.	Observ.—Observations, Observatorio, Observatory.	Paläontol.—Paläontologie.
Narod.—Narodnogo, Narodnyi.	Obsch.—Obschestva, Obschestvennoi, Obschestvo.	Paleontol.—Paléontologie, Paleontologischen, Paleontology.
Nassau.—Nassauisch.	Obst.—Obstetric, Obstetrical, Obstetricia, Obstetrics, Obstétrique.	Pam.—Pamphlet.
Nat.—Naturae(s), *Natural(s), Naturales, Naturali, Naturalisch, Naturalischen, Naturalist(s), Naturaliste(s), Naturalisti, Naturalium, Naturelle(s).	Occas.—Occasional.	Pamięt.—Pamiętniki.
Natl.—National, Nationale.	Occident.—Occidental, Occidentale.	Panamer.—Panamericaia.
Naturf.—Naturforschenden, Naturforscher.	Occup.—Occupation, Occupational.	Państ.—Państwowego, Państwowie, Państwowy, Państwowych.
Naturf.—Naturfrcunde.	Ocul.—Oculistica, Oculistique.	Papierfabrik.—Papierfabrikation.
Naturgesch.—Naturgeschichte.	Odesk.—Odes'kogo.	Parasitenk.—Parasitenkunde.
Naturhist.—Naturhistorisch, Naturhistorischen, Naturhistorischer, Naturhistorisk.	Öffentl.—Öffentlich.	Parasitol.—Parasitología, Parasitologie, Parasitology.
Naturk.—Naturkunde.	Ökol.—Ökologie.	Parassitol.—Parassitología.
Naturv.—Naturvidenskabelig, Naturvidenskaberne.	Ökonom.—Ökonomisch, Ökonomischen.	Parazitol.—Parazitologii.
Naturw.—Naturwissenschaft, Naturwissenschaften, Naturwissenschaftlich, Naturwissenschaftliche, Naturwissenschaftlichen, Naturwissenschaftlicher.	Ökonom.—Oekonomisch, Oekonomischen.	Past.—Pastoral.
Naturuk.—Natuurkundige.	Österr.—Österreich, Österreichisch.	Pat.—Patent, Patents.
Natuurw.—Naturwetenschappen.	Oeuvres—Not abbreviated.	Path.—Pathogenen, Pathologia, Pathologica, Pathological, Pathologie, Pathologique, Pathologisch, Pathologischen, Pathologist, Pathology.
Nauch.—Nauchni, Nauchno, Nauchnogo, Nauchnye.	Off.—Office, Officer(s), Official(s), Officiel, Officiella, Officielle, Offisielle.	Patol.—Patología, Patología.
Nauk.—Nauki, Naukovi, Naukowo, Naukowego.	Offentl.—Offentlige.	Patriot.—Patriotic, Patriotisch.
Nav.—Naval, Navale.	Ofic.—Oficial, Oficina.	Paul.—Paulista(s).
Naz.—Nazionale.	Oftal.—Oftalmologia.	Pchelovod.—Pchelovodstva.
Nebr.—Nebraska.	Öfvers.—Öfversigt.	Ped.—Pediatría, Pediatric, Pediatrica, Pediatrics.
	Ogorod.—Ogorodnichestva, Ogorodnoi.	Pedag.—Pédagogical.
	Ogrodniz.—Ogrodnicych.	Pedol.—Pedology.
	Ohren.—Ohrenheilkunde.	Pédol.—Pédologie.
	Oklia.—Oklahoma.	Performance—Not abbreviated.
	Oktiabr.—Oktiabrskoi.	
	Onderneem.—Onderneeming.	
	Onderzoek.—Ondersoekingen.	
	Ontog.—Ontogenie.	
	Openb.—Openbare.	
	Oper.—Operation(s), Operative.	
	Opér.—Opérations.	

Period.—Periodic, Periodical, Periodiche, Périodique, Periodiska.	Polsk.—Polskiej.	Psychol.—Psychologic, Psychologique, Psychology.
Perm.—Permanent, Permanenta, Permskafâ, Permskom.	Poltavsk.—PoltavskoI.	Psychopath.—Psychopathic, Psychopathology.
Petrograd.—PetrogradskoI.	Polytech.—Polytechnic, Polytechnical, Polytechnisch.	Ptg.—Printing.
Petrol.—Petroleum.	Pommer.—Pommerschen.	Ptitsepromysh.—Ptitsepromyshlenost.
Petrovsk.—Petrovskoé, PetrovskoI.	Pomol.—Pomological, Pomologie, Pomologische, Pomologiska, Pomology.	Pub.—Pubblica, Pubblicazione, Pubblicazioni, Public, Publicações, Publicación, Publicaciones, Publicaties, Publication, Publications, Publikationen, Publikationer, Publique, Publisher.
Pflanz.—Pflanzen.	Pop.—Popular.	Púb.—Pública(s).
Pflanzenbau—Not abbreviated.	Portug.—Portugaise, Portugesa, Portuguese.	Puba.—Publications.
Pflanzenernähr.—Pflanzenernährung.	Portugal—Not abbreviated.	Pustyn.—Pustynykh.
Pflanzenkrank.—Pflanzenkrankheiten.	Pract.—Practical, Practice, Practitioner(s).	Quaest.—Quaestzionum.
Pflanzenkult.—Pflanzenkultur.	Prakt.—PraktischeskiI, PraktischeskoI, Praktisch, Praktische, Praktischer.	Quar.—Quarantine.
Pflanzenr.—Pflanzenreich.	Prat.—Pratica, Praticiens, Pratique.	Quart.—Quarter, Quarterly.
Pflanzenschutz.—Pflanzenschutzes.	Predural.—Predural'skafâ.	Quím.—Química.
Pflanzenschutzlitr.—Pflanzenschutzlitteratur.	Prelim.—Preliminary.	Quind.—Quindincinale.
Pflanzenzücht.—Pflanzenzuchtung.	Prélim.—Préliminaires.	Quinq.—Quinquennial.
Pflanzenzücht.—Pflanzenzuchtung.	Pres.—Presidency, President.	R.—Real, Reale, Regia, Regiae, Regiæ.
Phaenol.—Phaenologica.	Preserv.—Preservation, Preserving.	Regio, Rcgnum.
Pharm.—Pharmaceutical, Pharmaceutisch, Pharmacie, Pharmacist, Pharmacy, Pharmazeutische, Pharmazie.	Preuss.—Preussens, Preussisch, Preussischen, Preussisches.	R. I.—Rhode Island.
Pharmacodyn.—Pharmacodynamie.	Prev.—Preventive.	Rabot, Raboty—Not abbreviated.
Pharmacol.—Pharmacologiques, Pharmacology.	Prikl.—PrikladnoI.	Radiol.—Radiologica, Radiology.
Pharmakol.—Pharmakologie.	Princ.—Principal.	Radiophysiol.—Radiophysiologique.
Phenol.—Phenological.	Prir.—Priručky.	Rak.—Raksti.
Phil.—Philosophical, Philosophy.	Prirod.—Prírodovédeckou.	Rap.—Rapport, Rapporten.
Phila.—Philadelphia.	Priroda—Not abbreviated.	Raps.—Rapports.
Philomath.—Philomathique.	Priscent.—Priscentral.	Rass.—Rassegna.
Photog.—Photographisch, Photography.	Priv.—Privées.	Rast.—RastenI.
Phys.—Physical, Physico, Physics, Physik, Physikalisch, Physikalischen, Physique(s), Physisch.	Prob.—Problem(s), Problema.	Rastenfèvod.—Rastenfèvodstva.
Physicochim.—Physicochimica, Physicochimie.	Proc.—Proceedings, Procès.	Rat.—Rates.
Physiol.—Physiological, Physiologie, Physiologisch, Physiologische, Physiologists, Physiology.	Prod.—Producçao, Producción, Produce, Producer(s), Product(s), Production, Productores, Produits.	Ration.—Rationnelle.
Phytochim.—Phytochimica.	Proefnem.—Proefneming.	Razv.—Razvitia.
Phytogénét.—Phytogénétique.	Proefschr.—Proefschrift.	Rec.—Record(s), Recueil.
Phytogeog.—Phytogeographica.	Proefsta.—Proefstation.	Recense.—Recenseamento, Recensemment.
Phytol.—Phytologist, Phytology.	Prof.—Professional, Professionale.	Rech.—Recherche(s).
Phytopath.—Phytopathological, Phytopathologie, Phytopathologique, Phytopathologisch, Phytopathologischer, Phytopathology.	Profningsanst.—Profningsanstalterna.	Reclam.—Reclamation.
Phytotaxonom.—Phytotaxonomica.	Prog.—Progrés, Progreso, Progress, Progressive(s), Progresso.	Recom.—Recommendation(s).
Pilz.—Pilzkunde.	Proj.—Project(s).	Reconstr.—Reconstruction.
Plant.—Plantarum.	Prom.—Promotion.	Red.—Redögrelse.
Planteavisudy.—Planteavlsúdvalg.	Promis.—Promislovosti.	Redsk.—Redskabs, Redskaps.
Plantenziektenkund.—Plantenziektenkundiger.	Propag.—Propaganda.	Ref.—Referate, Referatenteil, Reference.
Plantesykd.—Plantesykdommer.	Prophylac.—Prophylactic, Prophylactique.	Reform.—Reformatory.
Plodovod.—PlodovodstvennoI, Plodovodstvo.	Protec.—Protección.	Refrig.—Refrigerating, Refrigeration.
Pochven.—Pochvennogo.	Protect.—Protectorate(s), Protection, Protective.	Region.—Regional.
Pochvoved.—Pochvovedenîâ.	Protistenk.—Protistenkunde.	Région.—Région, Régionale.
Police—Not abbreviated.	Protokol.—Protokolui.	Register—Not abbreviated.
Policia—Not abbreviated.	Prov.—Province, Provincia, Provincial, Provinciale, Provinz.	Registr.—Registration.
Policlin.—Policlinico.	Provisnl.—Provisional.	Regulat.—Regulations, Regulatory.
Polit.—Political, Politiques.	Provninganst.—Provninganstalt.	Rehabil.—Rehabilitatio.
Politekh.—Politekhnicheskogo.	Provs.—Provinces, Provincials.	Reichsanst.—Reichsanstalt.
Polizia—Not abbreviated.	Prtr.—Printer.	Reichsgesundhstamt.—Reichsgesundheitssamtes.
Pöllum.—Pöllumajandus.	Prüfungsanst.—Prüfungsanstalt, Prüfungs-Anstalten.	Reichskurator.—Reichskuratorium(s).
Pollut.—Pollution.	Przegl.—Przeglad.	Reichsmin.—Reichsminister. Reichsministerium.
Poln.—Polnischen.	Psichiat.—Psichiatria, Psichiatrico.	Rejion.—Rejionales.
Polon.—Polonais, Polonaiee, Poloniae.	Psychiat.—Psychiatric, Psychiatrie, Psychiatry.	Rel.—Reliable.
		Relac.—Relaciones.
		Relat.—Relating, Relation(s), Relatorio.
		Relaz.—Relazione, Relazioni.
		Rend.—Rendement, Rendiconti, Rendu(s).
		Renseig.—Renseignements.

Repart.—Repartiāo.	Sanitätsw.—Sanitätswesen.	So.—South.
Reprt.—Reportorium.	Saratovsk.—Saratovskā, Saratovsko- go.	Soc.—Sociedad, Sociedade, Societā, So- cietas, Societatis, Société, Societe- tens, Society.
Répert.—Répertoire.	Saratow.—Saratower.	Social, Sociale—Not abbreviated.
Republ.—Repoplación.	Sat.—Saturday.	Socialekonom.—Socialekonomiska.
Répr.—Répression.	Sauerst.—Sauerstoffe.	Socialist.—Socialistic.
Represent.—Representativ, Representa- tives.	Sborn.—Sbornik.	Socialstyr.—Socialstyrelsen.
Repub.—Republic(s), República, Re- publice, Republik, Republiky.	Scand.—Scandinavica.	Sociol.—Sociological, Sociology.
Répub.—République.	Schädlingsbekämpf.—Schädlingsbe- kämpfung.	Socs.—Sociéties.
Res.—Research, Researches.	Schädlingsk.—Schädlingskunde.	Sofisk.—Sofiskiā.
Reserv.—Reservation.	Sched.—Schedule.	Sofuzn.—Sofuznykh.
Respub.—Respublik.	Scheme—Not abbreviated.	Soobshch.—Soobshcheniā.
Rev.—Revenue, Review(s), Revised, Revision, Revista, Revue.	Schles.—Schlesisch.	Sotsialist.—Sotsialisticheskoe, Sotsialis- ticheskogo, Sotsialisticheskoi.
Revolūtsii—Not abbreviated.	Schleswig-Holstein—Not abbreviated.	South.—Southern.
Rezult.—Rezul'taty.	Schr.—Schriften.	Southeast.—Southeastern.
Rheol.—Rheology.	Schweiz.—Schweizer, Schweizerisch, Schweizerischen.	Southwest.—Southwestern.
Rhinol.—Rhinology.	Sci.—Sciencia, Science(s), Scicnica, Scien- tiarum, Scientific, Scientifico, Scien- tifice(s), Scienze.	Sovet.—Sovetskā, Sovetskaya, Sovet- skie.
Ricerca, Ricerche—Not abbreviated.	Scot.—Scotland, Scottish.	Soz.—Soziale.
Riik.—Riikline.	Sec.—Secretaria, Secretariat, Secretary.	Sp.—Spanish.
Rijksseruminricht.—Rijksseruminricht- ing.	Secc.—Secção, Sección.	Spec.—Special, Specierum.
Risic.—Risicultura.	Sect(s).—Section(s).	Specif.—Specifications.
Riv.—Rivista.	Seefisch.—Seefischerei.	Sper.—Sperimentale, Sperimentali, Sperimentazione.
Rizicult.—Rizicultura.	Seismol.—Seismological.	Spiritusindus.—Spiritusindustrie.
Rocz.—Rocznik, Roczniki.	Sekt.—Sektion, Sektora.	Spis.—Spisanic.
Roentgenol.—Roentgenology.	Select.—Selected.	Sred.—Sredne.
Roln.—Rolnictwa.	Selek.—Selektii, Selktsiā, Selektions- noi.	St.—Saint, Street.
Rolnic.—Rolniczego, Rolniczych.	Selsk.—Selskab, Selskabets, Selskabs, Selskapet, Sel'skago, Sel'sko, Sel'skoe, Sel'skogo.	Sta.—Stantsii, Stantsiā, Station, Sta- tionen.
Ross.—Rossii, Rossiiskā.	Senem.—Semennoi, Semenovodstvo.	Staatl.—Staatlichen.
Roumain.—Roumaines.	Semicent.—Semicentennial.	Staatsinst.—Staatsinstitut.
Rov.—Rovartani.	Senckenb.—Senckenberg.	Stabil.—Stabilimento.
Roy.—Royal, Royale, Royaume.	Ser.—Serie(s), Série.	Standesztg.—Standeszeitung.
Rozpr.—Rozpravy.	Séric.—Séricole, Séricle, Sericultural, Sericulture.	Stantz.—Stantziya.
Rpt (s).—Report(s).	Serv.—Servicio(s), Servicios, Servico.	Stas.—Stations.
Rptg.—Reporting.	Sess.—Session.	Stat.—Statului.
Rptr.—Reporter.	Settlement—Not abbreviated.	Statens—Not abbreviated.
Rubbercult.—Rubbercultuur.	Sev.—Severnogo, Servero-.	Statist.—Statistic, Statistica, Statistical, Statistique, Statistici, Statistician, Statistick, Statistico, Statistics, Stat- istik, Statistika, Statistikk, Statisti- line, Statistisch, Statistische, Statisti- kisk, Statistzikai.
Rübenz.—Rübenzucker.	Sexol.—Sexology.	Statsentomol.—Statsentomologen.
Rundschau—Not abbreviated.	Sez.—Sezione.	Statystyki.—Statystyki.
Russ.—Russe, Russian, Russisch, Rus- sisches, Russkago, Russkavo, Rus- skoe, Russkogo.	Sezda.—S'ezda.	Staz.—Stazione, Stazioni.
Ry.—Railway.	Shelkovod.—Shelkovodstvennoi.	Stettin.—Stettiner.
Rzeczypospol.—Rzeczypospolitej.	Sibirsk.—Sibirskii, Sibirskogo.	Sti.—Stiinte, Stiintifica.
S. C.—South Carolina.	Siebenbürg.—Siebenbürgischen.	Stickst.—Stickstoff.
S. Dak.—South Dakota.	Sêm.—Sêmân.	Stockbreed.—Stockbreeders, Stock- breeding.
S. S.—Steamship.	Sieroterap.—Sieroterapico.	Stomatol.—Stomatologia, Stomatologie.
S. S. R. SSSR.—Sofuzna Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Republik.	Sif.—Siflogia, Siflographia.	Straatwiss.—Straatwissenschaft.
Sac.—Saccarifera, Saccharin.	Silek.—Sil'sko.	Struct.—Structural.
Sad.—Sadie.	Silvic.—Silviculture.	Styr.—Styrelsen(s).
Sadovod.—Sadovodstva.	Situation—Not abbreviated.	Sub.—Subordinate.
Sächs.—Sächsisch, Sächsischen.	Sitzer.—Sitzungsberichte.	Subjs.—Subjects.
Sakh.—Sakharnoi.	Skand.—Skandinavisch, Skandinaviska.	Subsist.—Subsistence.
Salgir.—Salgirskoi.	Skogsforsksv.—Skogsforsksvæsen.	Subst.—Substances.
Sällsk.—Sällskaps.	Skogsvårdsför.—Skogsvårdsforeningens.	Substa(s).—Substation(s).
Samarsk.—Samarskogo.	Skolehav.—Skolehaven's.	Subtrop.—Subtropic, Subtropiki.
Samenprüf.—Samen-Prüfungs.	Skovfor.—Skovforenings.	Sucr.—Sucré, Sucrerie.
Samfund.—Samfundens.	Skr.—Skrifter.	Sudamer.—Sudamericana.
Sammenl.—Sammenlignende.	Smaaskr.—Smaaskrifter.	Südeb.—Südebnoi.
Samml.—Sammlung.	Smallhold.—Smallholder(s).	Süddeut.—Süddeutsche.
Samvirk.—Samvirkende.	Smithson.—Smithsonian.	
Sanid.—Sanidad.	Smörprofning.—Smörprofningarne.	
Sanit.—Sanità, Sanitaire, Sanitaria, Sanitarian(s), Sanitario, Sanitary.		
Sanitation.		

Südost.—Südosten.	Tierseuch.—Tierseuchen.	Untersuch.—Untersuchung, Untersuchungen.
Suéd.—Suédoises.	Tierzücht.—Tierzüchtung.	Upsal.—Upsaliensis.
Sûg.—Sûgaku.	Tieteell.—Tieteellisiä.	Urol.—Urology.
Suikerbieten.—Suikerbietenteelt.	Tifis.—Tiflisskogo.	Üst.—Üstavii, Üstavo, Üstavu.
Suikerindus.—Suikerindustrie.	Tijdschr.—Tijdschrift.	Üstredni—Not abbreviated.
Sultan.—Sultanic, Sultanienne.	Tipog.—Tipografia, Tipográfico.	Util.—Utilities, Utility, Utilization.
Sum.—Summary.	Tirol.—Tiroler.	Utiliz.—Utilizzazioni.
Sundhedsr.—Sundhedsraad.	Tisiol.—Tisiologia.	Utsadesför.—Utsadesförening.
Suoviljelysyhdist.—Suoviljelysyhdistyk- sen.	Topog.—Topographic, Topographie, Topography.	Utsädesför.—Utsädesföreningens.
Sup.—Supplement, Supplementa, Sup- plemental, Supplementum.	Torf.—Torfianogo.	Uzbek.—Uzbekistanskol.
Super.—Supérieur, Supérieure, Superior, Superiore.	Torfverwert.—Torfverwertung.	v.—voor.
Suppr.—Suppression.	Torg.—Torgovo.	Va.—Virginia.
Supt.—Superintendent, Superintend- ent.	Toxicol.—Toxicology.	Val.—Valley.
Surg.—Surgeon(s), Surgery, Surgical.	Trab.—Trabajo(s).	Vallför.—Vallföreningens.
Surveill.—Surveillance.	Trädgårdsvädel.—Trädgårdsvädelning.	Vaterländ.—Vaterländisch.
Sveriges—Not abbreviated.	Trädgårdsför.—Trädgårdsföreningens.	Vaud.—Vaudoise.
Sw.—Swedish.	Trans.—Transactions.	Veck.—Veckan.
Switz.—Switzerland.	Trat.—Tratamiento.	Veeartsenijk.—Veeartsenijkunde, Vee- artsenijkundige.
Symb.—Symbols.	Trav.—Travaux.	Veg.—Vegetable, Vegetabilis, Vegetal, Végétal, Vegetale, Vegetarian, Végé- taux.
Synd.—Syndicat, Syndicale, Syndicat, Syndicate.	Treas.—Treasury.	Vejtidsskr.—Vejtidsskrift.
Syph.—Syphiligráfia, Syphiligraphie, Syphilis, Syphilitique, Syphilology.	Trien.—Triennial.	Ven.—Venereal, Venereologia.
Syr.—Syrfésa.	Trimest.—Trimestral, Trimestriel.	Vén.—Vénerienne(s).
System.—Systematic, Systematik.	Trop.—Tropical, Tropicale, Tropics, Tropiki.	Ver.—Vereeniging, Verein(s), Vereinigte, Vereinigung.
Tabach.—Tabachnol.	Trud.—Trudove.	Verb.—Verbaux.
Tabakovéd.—Tabakovedeniá.	Tsent.—Tsentral'nogo, Tsentral'noi.	Verbr.—Verbreitung.
Tät.—Tätigkeit.	Tsuk.—Tsukrovõi.	Verdauungskrank.—Verdauungskrank- heiten.
Taxonom.—Taxonomische.	Tuberc.—Tuberculosis, Tuberkulosi.	Vereinb.—Vereinbarungen.
Tchécoslov.—Tchécoslovaque, Tchéco- slovaquie.	Tuberk.—Tuberkulose.	Vereinsschr.—Vereinsschrift.
Tec.—Tecnica, Técnico.	Turbinenw.—Turbinenwesen.	Vererb.—Vererbungen.
Téc.—Técnica, Técnicos.	Turkestan.—Turkestanskol.	Vergelijk.—Vergelijkende.
Tech.—Technic, Technica, Technical, Technik, Technique, Technisch, Tech- nische.	Typog.—Typographie, Typographiques, Typography.	Verhandel.—Verhandelingen.
Technol.—Technologic, Technological, Technologists, Technology.	u.—und.	Verhandl.—Verhandlungen.
Tekh.—Tekhniki.	U. R. S. S.—Union des Républiques Soviétiques Socialistes.	Verks.—Verksamheten.
Temp.—Temperature.	U. S.—United States.	Verlagsbuchhdl.—Verlagsbuchhand- lung.
Tenn.—Tennessee.	U. S. A.—United States of America.	Verlagsgesell.—Verlagsgesellschaft.
Ter.—Territories, Territory.	U. S. S. R.—Union of the Socialistic Soviet Republics.	Verlagshdl.—Verlagshandlung.
Terkult.—Terkultura.	Uchast.—Uchastka.	Veröffentl.—Veröffentlichen, Veröffent- lichungen.
Természet.—Termézetetrajzi.	Uchen.—Uchenoga, Uchenuiya, Uchen- enyl.	Vers.—Versuchs.
Tex.—Texas.	Uchrezhd.—Uchrezhdeni.	Versamml.—Versammlung.
Thät.—Thätigkeit.	Udobr.—Udobreniám.	Verslag.—Verslagen.
Theecult.—Theecultuur.	Übers.—Übersicht.	Versuchsanst.—Versuchsanstalt.
Ther.—Therapeutic(s), Therapeutisch, Therapie.	Uffic.—Ufficiale, Ufficio.	Versuchssta.—Versuchsstation.
Thér.—Thérapeutique, Thérapie.	Ugeskr.—Ugeskrift.	Versuchstät.—Versuchstätigkeit.
Thierheilk.—Thierheilkunde.	Ukraian.—Ukrainian, Ukrains'ka, Uk- rain's'kil.	Versuchsw.—Versuchswesen, Versuchs- wirtschaft.
Thiermed.—Thiermedicin, Thierme- dizin.	Undersøg.—Undersøgelse.	Verwalt.—Verwaltung.
Thür.—Thüringischen.	Undersøk.—Undersøkelse.	Verwend.—Verwendung.
Tid.—Tidende.	Undersökn.—Undersökning.	Verz.—Verzeichniss.
Tidn.—Tidning.	Ungar.—Ungarisch.	Verzamel.—Verzameling.
Tidskr.—Tidskrift.	Univ.—Universal, Universelle, Universi- dad, Università, Universität, Uni- versitátes, Universitatis, Universitato, Université, Universitet(s), Universi- teta, Universitete, Universitetye, Uni- versity.	Vesch.—Veschchestvo.
Tidsskr.—Tidsskrift.	Univs.—Universities.	Vest.—Vestnik.
Tierärztl.—Tierärztlich, Tierärztliche, Tierärztliches.	Uuniw.—Uniwersiteit.	Vést.—Véstnik.
Tierernähr.—Terernährung.	Unteraussch.—Unterausschusses.	Vestland.—Vestlandets.
Tierhalt.—Tierhaltung.	Unterhalt.—Unterhaltung.	Vet.—Veterinær, Veterinære, Veterinär, Veterinara, Veterinaria, Veterinarian, Veterinarii, Veterinario, Veterinarius, Veterinarnago, Veterinarno, Veteri- narnoe, Veterinarnyi, Veterinarski, Veterinary.
Tierheilk.—Tierheilkunde.	Unternehm.—Unternehmungen.	
Tiermed.—Tiermedizin.		

Vét.—Vétérinaire.	Vulg.—Vulgarisation, Vulgarización.	Zap.—Zapiski.
Vetensk.—Vetenskapliga, Vetenskaps.	Výroč.—Výroční.	Zashch.—Zashchita, Zashchite, Zashchity.
Veterinär.—Veterinärkunde.	Výzkumn.—Výzkumných.	Zasushl.—Zasushivo, Zasushlivykh.
Veterinærves.—Veterinærvesen, Veterinærvesenet.	W. Va.—West Virginia.	Zellforsch.—Zellforschung.
Veterinärw.—Veterinärwesen.	Waarenk.—Waarenkunde.	Zeměděl.—Zemědělská, Zemědělské,
Videnask.—Videnskabelige, Videnskabernes, Videnskabers, Videnskabs, Videnskaps.	Wash.—Washington.	Zemědělských, Zemědělství.
Viehzähl.—Viehzählung.	Wasserhyg.—Wasserhygiene.	Zemediel.—Zemedielito.
Vinic.—Vinicola, Vinicole.	Wasserkr.—Wasserkraft.	Zemel.—Zemel'nogo.
Vinodel.—Vinodeliū.	Waterst.—Waterstaat.	Zeml.—Zemledeliā, Zemledelsko, Zemleděl, Zemledělskité, Zemledělsko.
Vinodel.—Vinodeliā, Vinodeliū.	Wchnber.—Wochenbericht.	Zent.—Zentral.
Vinograd.—Vinogradarstvu.	Wchnbl.—Wochenblatt.	Zentbl.—Zentralblatt.
Virkæ.—Virksamhed, Virksamhet.	Wchnschr.—Wochenschrift.	Zentralanst.—Zentralanstalt.
Vissach.—Visscherij.	Weekbl.—Weekblad.	Zern.—Zernovoe.
Vist.—Vistnik.	Weissruthen.—Weissruthenischcn.	Zivotn.—Zhivotnovodstva, Zhivotnykh.
Vitaminforsch.—Vitaminforschung.	West.—Western.	Zhur.—Zhurnal.
Vitic.—Viticola, Viticole, Viticoltura, Viticultural, Viticulture.	Westpreuss.—Westpreussische.	Zion.—Zionist.
Vitivinic.—Vitivinicola.	Wetensch.—Wetenschappen.	Zool.—Zoologen, Zoologi, Zoologfa, Zoologica, Zoológica, Zoologiac, Zoological, Zoológico, Zoologie, Zoologique, Zoologisch, Zoologischen, Zoologiska, Zoologist, Zoology.
Vlaam.—Vlaamsche.	Wiejsk.—Wiejskiego.	Zootec.—Zooteenia, Zootecnica, Zootécnica.
Vlugachr.—Vlugschrift.	Wirtsch.—Wirtschaft.	Zootech.—Zootechnia, Zootechnical, Zootchnie.
Vocat.—Vocational.	Wirtschaft.—Wirtschaftlich, Wirtschaftliche, Wirtschaftlichen, Wirtschaftliches.	Zootekh.—Zootekhnicheskā, Zootekhnii.
Völkerk.—Völkerkunde.	Wirtschaftsgesch.—Wirtschaftsgeschichtliche.	Zpr.—Zpráva, Zprávy.
Volksgezondh.—Volksgezondheid.	Wirtschaftsgr.—Wirtschaftsgruppe.	Zig.—Zeitung.
Volksw.—Volkswirtschaftlich.	Wis.—Wisconsin.	Ztschr.—Zeitschrift.
Vologodsk.—Vologodskogo.	Wiss.—Wissenschaft, Wissenschaften, Wissenschaftlich, Wissenschaftliche, Wissenschaftlicher.	Zücht.—Züchtung.
Voronezh.—Voronezhskogo.	Woch.—Wochen.	Züchtungsk.—Züchtungskunde.
Vorstenland.—Vorstenlandsche.	Württemb.—Württemberg, Württembergische.	Zuckerfabrik.—Zuckerfabrikation.
Vred.—Vreditelel, Vreditelākh.	Wurzb.—Wurzburger.	Zuckerindus.—Zuckerindustrie.
Vrtljh.—Vierteljahrsshefte.	Wydz.—Wydzialu.	Zvěrol.—Zvěrolékarské.
Vrtljachr.—Vierteljahrsschrift.	Wyo.—Wyoming.	
Vseross.—Vserossiiskii, Vserossiiskoe, Vserossiiskogo.	Yuryev.—Yuryevskom.	
Vsesoūzn.—Vsesoūznaā, Vsesoūznyi.	z.—zur.	
Vt.—Vermont.	Zakl.—Zakladu.	

